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AGENTS. on. ville. J. M. Lambdia, Hopkins er, Campbells-Sam'l Eay, 7r., Tompkins-

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

Sheridan has changed the Shenandoah "Valley of Humiliation" into a theatre of clorious triumphs. It has been so often the scene of disaster under political Generals that these brilliant victories come upon the nation eshingly and cheeringly. He has annihilated the old veteran corpoof Stonewall Jack son, and sent Larly in full retreat, broken and disorganized, toward Richmond, leaving the sighroads encumbered with his dead and wounded and his fainting stragglers. He has enemed the way to Staunton and Lynchburg, where he will cut Lee off from his only sources of supplies, which have been sent to the beleagured rebel capital from the rich and fertile counties of southwestern Virginia. As a co-operating movement with Grant's investment of Petersburg and Richmond, the value of Sheridan's success cannot fall to be pereciated by all who follow the history of the war, and it must be of the utmost importance to the carrying out of the plans of the Lieutenani-General, which look to the capture or annihilation of Lee's army, the possession of Richmond, and the crushing out of the military power of the rebellion. The Shenandoah valley has always been regarded se "the back door to Washington," and so long as the rebels commanded it, the national capital was never safe from menace. Lee had sent the very last man he could spare to Eurly-the very flower oi the Confederate army and, if it is not utterly destroyed, it will be because the rebels are fleeter in retreat than Sheridan can be in pursuit. On Monday the first attack was made on the Opequan creek. between Darkeville and Bunker Hill, and the rebels were driven beyond Winchester, and on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., Sheridan followed them up to Strasburg; on Wednesday the rebels made a stand at Fisher's Mountain, beyoud Strasburg, the key to the upper Shenandoah valley, from whence they were dislodged on Thursday, with the loss of sixteen guns and many prisoners, though darkness saved the rest, and Sheridan continued the rsuit in the direction of Woodstock, which is Rurly's principal depot for stores. Nothing could have been more complete than the succoss of this brilliant series of man couvres, and we have not yet heard the last of Sheridan's swoop up the valley.

One of the leading citizens of Bardstown has given us an account of the rebal raid | the nomination was made, gold stood at 248. a few days ago into that place. There were On the day the nomination was proclaimed dred persons in the town from the country, making, together with the citizens, several undreds, but, although they congregated ound the nine guerillas wherever the latter ent, not the faintest show was made of infering in any way with the maranders. The ruffains remained in town a whole hour, enjoying themselves at their ease. They went to the railroad depot, and declared that they would burn it, but the address of the railroad agent and a treat of fine old whiskey, and a present of some jars of delicious pickles, disguaded the robber chief from his intentions. The little squad of guerilles went off undis-

Now, all this seems very mortifying. We cannot account for the occurrence of such an event in the heart of Kentucky. If the joyal nen who were in Bardstown had arms, they did themselves no credit in not using them If they have been disarmed by anthority, many people would like to know why the nilitary powers leave whole communities without the means of defending themselves and yet give to them no military protection. Is it thus that Kentucky must be compelled o submit to guerilla speliation? The Bardstown gentleman that we have referred to informs us that an inconsiderable military force, led with energy and judgment, could in a very short time clear the whole of Nelson county of the guerillas that have long infested it. He says that adequate forces have been nandars have been notified of the exact lo calities of bands and equads of guerillas, but that they have lingered in the town two or three days upon the ground of their instrucions to walt there for further orders, and that in the meantime the guerillas, having full information as to the Federal operations. have got out of the way at their full leigure. st all, should have their full instructions before hand, so that they may dash forward without regard to Bardstown or any other ocality, and make an end of the vile pests but infeat the land. But no doubt there are thers that understand these things a great deal better than we do. Still we must say that the long series of guerilla successes in Kentucky are either very creditable to the nagement of the guerillas or not very editable to the management of much better

the, previously to its inception, were regarded as excellent citizens. Gov. Bramlette has When he was anthorized, several months since, to raise ten additional regiments for Kentacky, he gave permission to some men to sise companies, and he likewise, through meruiting of companies for the purposes of beal protection against guerilla bands, but pave strict orders not to "make war upon the stizens, no matter what their political prodivities might be, in the pressing of horses, The Federal Government revoked the eder for raising the regiments, but the local ecruiting was continued. We now learn rom the Owensbore Monitor that several ficers, commanding these "independent companies," for some time roaming around hat section of the State, and despoiling the sitizens, have been arrested by Col. Maxwell, of the 26th Kentucky, at Bowling Green, unler orders from Gaz. Burbridge, Capts. Wilon, Yarber, Johnson, Little, Boyd, and Burer, are among those arrested. It seems from he statement of the Monitor, founded on the fidavite of citizens of Owensboro, that Capt. arber has been acting the most conspicuous art. It was affirmed that he and Lieut, Poilatt. of his command, ferried across the river. Oweneboro, six horses at one time, and ghteen at another, compelling the ferry man midnight to put them over, and that Yarwith all his men returned a few days subenently, without horses, but very well med. It appeared from the evidence that

ulpett endeavored to sell horses in Owens-

the animal having been pressed a few days before from a citizen. Mr. Riggs, of Daviess county, a worthy citizen, was going out of a store to a spring, to get water, just as Yarber rode up and shot him, thinking he was a guerilla running from bim. Puillpot shot twice at Mr. Fuqua, a quiet, peaceable citizen, because he did not halt when ordered, and when he did give himself up Phillpot threatened to shoot him, and it is thought would have done so but for the interference of citizens. It was also proved that the house of Mr. Berry, in Daviess county, was broken open hy Yarber's men, under command of Phillpot, and bed-. clothes, blankets, boots, shoes, coats, pauts, guns, and pistols taken from the house, his little son's life threatened, the servants compelled to cook breakfast for thirty or forty men, and a large amount of provender fed away and wantonly destroyed. These acts deserve the most prompt punishment, and we are confident that the most beneficial results would foliow were the perpetrators delivered up to be dealt with by the civil law. Tae Monitor says the citizens of that part of Kentucky most heartily approve the act of depriving such commanders of their authority.

We are sure that Governor Bramlette

would have revoked his authorization if he

had suspected that it was not used in the spirit

of his excellent instructions when it was first

boro, and gave a mule to a man for ten dollars,

We do not know what the withdraw. al, by the Governor of Georgia, of the militia of that State from Hood's army means. It may mean that the Governor has lost all confidence in Hood, and is un willing that the lives of the Georgia militia should longer be hazarded under his command, or it may indicate that the services of the militia are sorely needed elsewhere for the defence of their State, or it may signify that the Governor, in view of recent disasters, is unwilling that the war should longer be prosecuted upon Georgia soil. It is very possible that Hood. with the consent of the military authorities above him, will refuse to let the Georgia militia leave him at the Governor's call; but he would probably gain nothing by this, for the militia, greatly dissatisfied, would be examperated to such an extent that they would do him more harm than good. Hood's day in Georgia is at an end. The day of the Confederate authorities in Georgia is at an end. The whole State is in the power of Sherman, who, we are glad to know, is determined to exercise that power mercifully yet with a steady and stern view to the accomplishment

of his great and patriotic resolves. It was recently reported from Atlanta that the Governor of Georgia was anxious to open negotiations through General Sherman with the Government at Washington. The report has not been confirmed, and in all probability it was not true, but some strong articles in the Richmond papers, violently denouncing the State of Georgia as recreant and cowardly and perfidious if she should secode, or attempt to secede, from the Confederacy in its mortal exigency and return to the Federal Union, imply that deep apprehensions and fears of such an event have pervaded the rebel capital. Probably the Governor's late action in the withdrawal of the Georgia troops from Hood's army will increase those apprehensions and fears.

For some time before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, the evident and rapid decline of Mr. Lincoln ln pepular favor, and the strong indications that General McOlellan or some other eminent and patriotic conservative would be his successful competitor, caused gold to be at a much lower premium than it weuld otherwise have been. At the time of the meeting of the convention, and before throughout the country, it fell to 236, no military event taking place in the intervening time to influence the currency. Since then the political prospects have been constantly brightening, and gold has been going down down, down, till it has reached 175, and it may be expected to go on in the same direction until the presidential election, and then to make such a downward leap as will give infinite relief and joy to the nation.

It may not be denied that the late military cosses of Sherman and Sheridan have had some infinence on the decline of gold, but those happy events give no sign or hope whatever of the termination of the war as presecuted by the Lincoln Administration, and the fact is undeniable and palpable that the grand cause of the appreciation of our paper currency is the deep confidence everywhere felt that the power of the Lincoln dy nasty, with the dynasty itself, is fast drawing

to an eternal close. The extraordinary decline in gold is truly one of the happiest anguries that a patriot's heart could desire.

A political meeting has been broken up in Kentucky by soldiers. The Cincinnati Commerciai says: "A McClellan pole was raised in Covington on Monday last at the corner of Third and Philadelphia streets Wednesday evening a McClellan and Pendleton Ratification Meeting was held near the place. Mr. Puch took the stand, and spoke about twenty minutes, at the close of which period he found it impossible to proceed, the terruptions were so continuous, and left the ground. After he retired, the platform upon which he made his appearance was torn down, piled, and burned, and the McClellan pole cut own. The persons most active in the disfrom the hospital which is in the locality where the demonstration occurred." The Circinnati papers attempt to apologize for this shameful act, but it cannot be palliated. If the game of military interference with the political gatherings of Kentucky freemen is be played, let us fairly understand it. The Gazette says Mr. Pagh "was driven from the stand and the city." Now, in Louisville, abolitionists have spoken in peace, though they bailed from the other side of the river. If there is to be no reciprocity of courtery, we simply

A Republican contemporary aska thether it would be possible for General Mc-Clellan to say or do anything that the con servatives would not approve and applaud Oh yes, very possible indeed. Let him but keelare in tavor of arbitrary arrests and im prisonment in States remote from the theatre of war, the abregation of all slavery by an executive edict, the expediency and rightfulness of negro armies, the confiscation of nundreds of millions of property upon the suspicion of the disloyalty of the owners, and the right of a Precident of the United States to my who may and who may not be candidates for civil offices, and who may and who may not be permitted to vote, and in fact to do away with the whole constitution and all the laws, simply filling the vacuum with his own will-we say, let General McClellan avow such views as these, or give the falutest sign of a willingness to tolerate them, and all the conservatives of the nation, though now admiring and loving him, would cast him

from them with scorn, contempt, and loathing A distinguished Democrat of Pennsylvania says in a private note to one of the Editors of the Journal: "The party here is thoroughly united and enthusiastic in support of McClellan. All pur news from the army and elsewhere is full of promise." This cheering assurance accords fully with our information from every other source.

cation: it means the restoration of the fortunes of the republic," says the New York Post. The fall commenced soon after the nomination of McOlellan, and ws accept its continual fall since then as significant of the rising of the national hopes for the restoration of the fortunes of the republic.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

tionists would not approve, provided he remained steadfast in the support of abolitionists and abolitionism. They would uphold him in formally declaring the entire constitution and all the laws of the United States abrogated, for he has abrogated some of the ost vital and essential parts of the constitution and the most important laws, and they have approved. They would uphold him if he were to confiscate the whole private prorerty of all the people of the United States not of the abolition party, for he has confiscated private property to an immense extent, and they have applauded. They would uphold him if he were to order the arrest and imprisonment of all the conservatives in the Union, for he has ordered such arrests and imprisonments in multitudes of cases, and they have justified. Tuey would uphold him if he were to declare all the civil courts of the nation dissolved, for he has suspended judicial functions wherever he pleased, and they have rejoiced. They would uphoid him if he should declare all civil elections at an end, for he has assumed the authority to say who might or might or might not exercise the right of suffrage, and they have defended. They have praised him for all the flagrant outrages he has committed, and, if he were to add to the number and flagrancy of those ontrages, they would praise all the louder. In short, as we have said, he could do nothing in response to which they would not cry "all right!" It is to our mind the wonder of wondser that there should be such a party, so namerous and so unscrupulous or insane in a country like this. a country whose people have inherited glorious traditions from their fathers, and been educated from boyhood in the great and solemn principles of civil liberty. The existence of such a party seems discreditable to human

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln would be a proclamation of the neople of the United States that a President of the Republic may do what he pleases. It would be a proclamation that he may do what no deerot of Europe or Acia or any Island of the Sea would dare do. And Mr. Lincoln, as all his past acts show, would not hesitate in the remorgeless exercise of all the power and might recognized as belonging to him. What is now so awfully bad would then be, if possible, awfully worse. The Precidential oath of office would no doubt be dispensed with as a form and ceremony too idle and empty and ridiculous to be respected or preserved. Heaven grant that no such condition of things may be in store for this country. President Lincoln has been dragging the bleeding Constitution of the United States behind his chariot as Achilles dragged the dead body of Hector around the walls of Troy. The Constitution and the laws are in truth a dead body, but that mouldering form will start up to glorious life if the people of the United States, in that voice which has so often been called "the voice of God," shail cry aloud in November "Come forth!"

At the August election this year, the nservative Union candidate for the sheriffalty in the county of Pendleton was a gentleman of the name of Applegate, who was elected. And now the minions of Lincoln in that quarter of the Commonwealth are visiting their master's displeasure upon the Applegate voters by lawiess and oppressive exactions which are wreaked noon no other class of citizens. "Not only do the committees of trade at Covington and elsewhere," says us, "grant or refuse permits upon the auswers applicants as to how they voted at our are pressed into the service, the impressing soldlers (strangers to our citizens) bearing in their hands lists of the Applegate voters, and making inquiry for their residences. In many those who voted for Applegate, while those who voted otherwise have been passed over. as the owners of the blood-stained lintels in Egypt were passed over by the Dastroyer. Provost-Marshal of the county, previone to this work, examined the nollbooks in the Clerk's office. Many of the voters of the county already express their fears as to voting in November, by reason of these insufferable acts of petty tyranny." And this is but a specimen of the outrageons expedients to which Lincoln is resorting for the purpose of stifling the voice of Kentucky in the Presidential election! Such tyranny is enough to make the blood of every true Kentuckian boil in his veins, as it doss. The Kentuckian whose pulse does not throb high with indignation at this despotism is a bastard son of the Commonwealth. The spirit of a

Kentuckian and of a man is not in him. Blind indeed must Lincoln be, if he fancies that he can carry the vote of Kentucky in November by any means, much less by means an overwhelming majority in spite of all obstacles and of all hazards. There are not instrnments enough in the armory of tyranny to

President Lincoln said in June to distinguished gentlemen of this State at Washington that he would write a letter or make a publication fully guaranteeing a perfectly free election in this State, an election in which there should be no military interference, if Gov. Bramlette would issue a proclamation of a certain specified character. Gov. Bramlette issued the proclamation, fully covering the whole ground indicated, but the President has not redeemed his pledge. He has been repeatedly called on to redeem it, but he is silent. This is a sign either that he is determined on not permitting free election in Kentucky, or that he has not made up his mind upon the subject. If he has not yet made up his mind, he will probably decide, unless the needed courage is wanting, to have our November election settled by the marderous agency of lead and steel. He no doubt understands, or, if he dosen't, he very soon will understand in spite of the sycophautic assurances of his few restures in Kentucky, that, in any free election, the State would go against him by near-

ly or quite ten times ten thousand majority. The Lincoln organs in Kentncky are eviiently in favor of having every citizen pricked from the polls who is not loyal according to their notions of loyalty; that is, every citizen able to do something toward encouraging their master to undertake an outrage that would be terrible in its results. Abolitionism is now the chief agency in the service of infernal deepotism, and would without doubt, if tempted, be ready to make itself an agency in the cause of infernal anarchy.

The National Intelligencer republishes

or statement of Colonel Wolford's case. making the following remarks among others: "in all that is alleged to have been uttered by Colonel Wolford we do not perceive that he has transcended the freedom of invective allowed to themselves by Mr. Sanator Wade and Mr. Representative Davis in recently animadverting on what they doem the "usurpations" and "assumptions" of Mr. Lincoln. And in his "views" respecting the expediency of employing negro troops in the ranks of the army, we do not understand that he differs at all from the position publicly announced s few days ago by Gen. Sherman. Yet we have not heard that Gen. Sherman has been nat under arrest for presaming to differ from both Congress and the Executive in a matter respecting which he has the opportunity and the intelligence to enable him to form opin-

ions of his cwn, as, when formed, he has in-

dependence spough to arow them."

We do not suppose that Mr. Lincoln Col. Craddock, of the Kentneky service, was puld possibly do anything which the aboli- called by business into the District of West- court bouse on the public square. On this Gen. E. A. Paine. The Colonel found the people completely cowed, not daring to utter a word, when every day their most sacred r ghts, by military force, were flagrantly violated. By close observation he became convinced that Gen. Paine and his subordinates were exercising the iron rule of despots, were persecuting and robbing the people under various flimey pretexts, and that the worst corruption prevailed in his office and characterized all of his official acts. Being convinced of these facts, he sought Maj.-Gen. Burbridge at his headquarters in Lexington, and fully stated the case to him. The General was loth to believe that crimes so enormons as represented by Col. Craddock could be openly practised by a man clothed with the authority and honor of an officer of the United States Government: but, on the solemn assurance of the trnth of the statement, he concluded to appoint a commission to investigate the case. On the 9th of September an order was made detailing Gen. S. S. Fry and Col. Brown as a commission to proceed to Paducah and fully investimight not be candidates for office, and who gate the conduct of Gen. Paine while in command of the Western District of Kentucky. Col. Craddeck was appointed to accompany the commission and assist them in their labors. Just before the arrival of Gen. Fry at Paducah, Gen. Paine was relieved of his command by Gen. Meredith. Paine was ordered to remain at his headquarters and meet all charges that might be preferred against him before the commission. This he refused to When Gen. Fry and his associates arrived, they found that Gen. Paine had fled to Lilinois, where he is still absent without authority. All of his subordinate officers also

tock "Freuch leaves," knowing that their conduct would not bear investigation. Gen. Fry found it very difficult to commence operations, as the main parties were absent, and the clerks and orderlies with whom they had surreunded themselves, and possessing a knowledge of their transactions, had been previously sent out of the district. The citizens were so completely cowed that they would not open their lips with one word of complaint against the policy pursued by Gen. Paine. Acting on the authority of Generals Meredith and Fry, Col. Craddock publicly proclaimed the object of the commission in viciting Paducah, and assured the people, that, if they would come forward and testify to facts they should receive full protection from all the parties who might be implicated by their statements. This had the desired effect. Gen. Fry was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people threw off their restraint, and extended the warm hand of welcome. They greeted him with cheers and smiles upon the street, and thronged his headquarters during the day, showing him

every kind attention in their power. Gen. Meredith is also very popular with the people. We published an extract from the Cairo papers some time ago of the cheering demonstration that marked his advent into office. With the feelings of a true soldier, he and to him alone was responsible for his acafforded every facility in his power to aid the commission in their labors. All of the evi- to Gen. Schofield's orders, and would not dence taken before the body is in the form of affidavits, and the record is quite voluminous. It was found that Gen. Paine had exercised the most arbitrary will, and that the worst corruption prevailed in his office. Cltizens had been arrested and thrown into prison without a show of trial, and no record of a As a test of loyalty the people were forced single charge preferred against them could be found among any of the official papers in the | what paper they read, if the answer was, office. Prisoners were executed without a "The Louisville Journal," the parties were dea prominent Unionist of Pendleton in a note to bearing, and often without any definite charge nonneed as "d—d rebels of the meanest kind." being preferred against them. Forty-three Lucien Anderson and Mejor Bartling, Provery distinguished man. He pursued the graves, said to be those of executed prisoners. were counted at Paducah. Among this num- release of Ashbrook, Ryan, & Co., (whose ber were two men, named Nolin and Taylor, of weli-known loyaity, who by some act of-

fended the General in power, and a tragic death was their doom. To show the manner in which the executions were made, we have a statement from the evidence given by Hiram R. Enoch, Quartermatter of the 132d regiment Illinois volunteer infantry. Heleays that he heard of four citizens being executed without a shadow of a trial-Kesterton, Taylor, Mathey, and Hess. Colonel McChesney, commanding at Mayfield, by the appointment and acting under the instructions of Gen. Payne, told him, about the 1st of September, 1864, that he had shot seven men at Mayfield, and had one more in the guard-house that he intended to execute the next day. He said that he gave them no trial, and beasted that one of the priaoners was shot and covered up in his grave in forty-five minutes from the time that he was first reported by a scout at his headquarters. The whole of Gen. Paine's official career in the District of Western Kentucky was marked by the coarsets brutality, calculated to exasrebei army. He would order citizens to his headquarters, and, without provocation. would abuse them, applying the most offensive terms to them, such as d-d rehels, d-d scoundrels, &c.

The people of Paducah were driven from their homes without any just cause, and their bouses turned over to negro families for occapation. Gen. Prince, commanding at Smithland, states that forty-two of the citizens of Paducah passed down the river on boats under orders of banishment beyond the Federal lines by order of Gan. Paine. The property of these families was confiscated by Paine's officials, as it was said, for the benefit of the Government. Two old widow ladies, their hair silvered by more than sixty winters, for no just cause, were torn from their comfortable homes and sent to Canada under guard of a file of negro soldiers. The people were swindled in the most outrageous man ner. Gen. Paine's rule was absolute. A Trade Agent was appointed, not by the Secretary of the Treasury, but by the self-created monarch, who issued his edicts from Headquarters District of Western Kentucky. He levied a tax of ten dollars on each hogshead of tobacco and each bale of cotton exported, and assessed an ad valorem tax of 23 per cent on all cotton or tobacco received. J. E. Woodruff was appointed Trade Agent, assigned to this especial duty. The large tobacco warehouse of Thomas Dale was taken possession of, and all cotton and tobacco subject to confiscation or tax was stored in it. Only particular favorites and pets of the General were allowed to carry on business, who is not an abolitionist. The organs may be thus monopolizing the trade, Paine sharing in the profits. Col. W. H. Barry, of the colored troops, for months kept company with a notorious prostlante, appearing in public with her on all occasions. He forced one of the bankers of Paducah to pay this woman \$150 in gold, giving no excuse for the strange proceeding. Capt. Phelps Paine, son of the General and A. A. G. on his staff, sent a guard to take from the house of Mr. Scott Ford sufficient furniture to furnish his private

After a thorough avestigation, the commission were satisfied that Hon, Lucien Anderson, member of Congress, R. H. Hall, Provost Marshal 1st Congressional District of Kentucky, John T. Bollinger, and Maj. Henry Bariling, 8th U. S. colored heavy artillery were guilty of corruption, and were sharers with Gen. Paine in his swindling transactions.

Atthree different places in the district, Anerson and Bollinger addressed the recople and teld them, that, if they did not vote for Linen'n, they would be granted no privileges, would not be allowed to trade, their property would be taken, and they would be reduced beggary and a starving condition. Every possible effort was made to exasperate the people in order to have a pretext to seize their stupid not to have learned that they are hew property. Col. McChesney ruled Mayfield sea of men and drawers of blood,

INTESTIGATION OF GENERAL PAINE'S AD- with an iron hand. He nearly destroyed the TRATION AT PADUCAH .- Sometime ago beautiful town by cutting down the chade trees and erecting a fortification around the ern Kentucky, then commanded by Brig. | work all citizens were required to labor, neither sickness nor age exempting a man from du'y. If a person did not choose to labor, he Was assessed a fine of from \$500 to \$300. The fortification was a useless piece of work, as many of the hills surrounding the town commanded the square. The commission think that it was simply done to exasperate the people and serve as a pretext to assess heavy fines on them.

A tox was found at Mayfield fitled with various articles taken from the citizens, and addressed to Col. McChesney's friends in illinois. It is estimated that the citizens were assessed by McChesney to the amount of \$32,-000, but \$2,000 of which went to the Gavernment. This latter amount was seized by Gen. Fry while in transit North. The postmaster of Mayfield, a wortby young man, who proved his loyalty in the early part of the struggle, and has remained firm to the Union, because he said that he could not approve of the policy pursued by the Administration in regard to the negro, was stripped of his office by Col. McChesney and forced to labor on the fortifications for three weeks. Maj. Peck, of the 132d Illinols, commanding for a short time at Smithland, was one of Paine's subordlustes, and faithfully executed the orders of his chief. He executed several citizens of Livirgston county without a show of trial According to his own statement, the people were assessed to the amount of \$14,000, but \$4,000 of which resulted to the Government. At Paducah, Gen. Paine established trade regulations requiring permits for all goods tought and sold, and charging ten cents for issuing a permit for goods valued as low as forty cents. No account was kept of this money, and there is not a paper to show that one cent of it was turned over to the Goverr ment. A relief fund was established for the purpose, as stated by the General, of being devoted to the support of the wives of soldiers in the district. All of the citizens were required to contribute, and yet not a single Kentucky soldier's wife was ever benefitted by the fund. Capt. Paine, for his own individual wants, drew from the treasury at one time \$1,000. There were three grand swindling schemes in full operation throughout the district,-the relief fund, the assessment to indemnity loyal people for losses suffered at the hands of guerillas, and the tax levied on tohacco and cotton. From various sources, it is estimated that Gen. Paine swindled the people and the Gov.

the expedition after Adam Johnson, property

was wantenly destroyed, and the people rob-

bed and persecuted in the most cruel manner.

gang, as, when within five miles of the camp, Paine with his troops wheeled about and started down the river for Paducah. It was simply a foray for plander. Throughout the District the General made three different speeches, in which he said that he was clothed with plenary powers-he reported to nobody but the President for instructions, tions. He asserted that he was not amenable obey any order lesued by Gen. Barbridge. He publicly denounced Gen. Haileck as a "d-d scoundrel and a coward," pointing to his campaign at Corinth as proof for the assertlon. He iet the rebels escape from that stronghoid through cowardice and incapacity. to adopt the most ultra views. When asked vost Marshal of Paducah, in procuring the store had been closed by order of Gen. Paine) from arrest, received a check for \$1,500, which was jointly shared by the two parties. Prince & Dodd, acknowledged Union men. paid the same parties \$200 each, to be released from arrest and save their goods from confiscation. L. T. Bradley, master of the steamer Convoy, a craft belonging exclusively to the Government, and used only for Government purposes, on the 1st of August was ordered by Gen. Paine to proceed down the river and act according to the orders of John T. Bollinger. At Hickman, seventy-five soldiers were obtained for fatigue duty, who placed eighty-four bales of cotton and twenty-seven hogsheads of tohacco on board, when the steamer returned to Cairo and discharged the freight. Boilinger claimed the cotton and tobacco as his private property. The commission are prepared to prove that this man Bollirger, who was Paine's right bower in all of his swindling transactions, is one of the most corrupt men in the country, and has been for months acting as an agent for guerilla bands in Southern Keutneky, receiving stolen funds. furnishing information, &c. When Gen. Paine established his headquarters at Paducah, his baggage was hauled by an army wagon. When relieved of command, it required eight wagons to remove his private effects, besides six large boxes shipped by steam. boat. Bollinger is still at large, but Gen. Meredith is making arrangements to effect his arrest. Major Bartling, the Provost Marshal, is under close guard. Gen. Paine and hisson are in Illinois, without authority. Colonel

McCheeney is in Chicago, and orders have been sent to have him arrested and returned We have here given but a few of the facts developed before the commission. The official testimony is very voluminous, and in the conrse of ten or tweive days it will he laid before the public. We are indebted for onr statement to the kindness of Col, Craidock, who was present, and assisted the commission in its labors. The facts speak plainly enough for themselves. No word of comment is needed from us.

No man, with even one-half of the average of human intelligence, doubts that General McClellan would have carried Richmond trinmphastly two years ago, if the Administration had not, in defiance of his earnest remonstrances, weakened his army, from a coward'y fear for the safety of Washington. No one denbts that he would then have placed the stars and stripes high over the rebel capital if Lincoln and Stanton and Halleck had given him one half of the men for that purpose that they have since had to give to

McClellan was punished, or at least an at tempt was made to punish him, for the Administration's weakness or stupidity or cowardice or jealousy or hate or for all these combined. He needed more men when he was before Richmond, but he will have as many as he wants at the polls in November, and no Administration at Washington will have the power to withdraw any portion of them from his support.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribane says that General McClellan, when before Richmond in 1862, burned a large number of arms in cases, and placed great quantity of ambulances with their ses in a convenient position where they might fall into the hands of the rebels. What do you think of that, old soldiers of the Poto-

exultingly, "Lynch is re-elected by 3,000 dollars," and the Saco Democrat cannot wonder that it confounds dollars with majorities. chance for success. The Charleston Mercury says

orthern populace are howers of wood and drawers of water." The Mercury is very as there are I's about Dr. Breckinridge.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. To Tobacco Growers.-For your interest and for the interest at large, we would be glad to have you advise us immediately-

let.-The prospects of the growing crop. 24.-What will likely be the product as compared with last year-14, 14, 12, or 34 of

Sheridan, like an eagle, has been wooping up the valley of the Shenandoahand scaring the rebel kites from their plunder. On Saturday at midnight he had driven them from Monat Jackson or Third Hill, but was nnable to bring on a general engagement, as his cavalry was employed elsewhere, and it was therefore impossible to hold the floetfooted scamperers. The rout from Winchester has been complete as far down as Newmarket on the lower edge of Shenandash county; every town contained a rebei hospital, and the roads were filled with abandoned muskets. The rebel army is disorganized, a very large majority of its officers are prisoners, and the remnant is running not for stronger position but for final escape. Gan. Crook's passage over the North Mountain, and his flank attack on the rebel intrenchments at Fisher's Hill, as planued by Sherldan. must be regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war; and the beantiful co-operation extended by Ricketta's division of the 6th corps in a simultaneous charge upon the rebel left front, while Getty and Wheaton, with the remaining divisions of the corps, went in on the centre and right, made the victory decisive and brilliant. Between two and three thousand rebels threw down their arms, and twenty cannon were captured. Early's army was nearly 25,000 strong, and very nearly half of it is in our hands as prisoners. "On to Lynchburg!" is the enthusiastic cry of the victors, and their advance, when last heard from, was at Harris conburg, the county town of Rockingham, and about seventy-five miles from the objective point, where the last hope of rebel supplies will be destroyed. Heaven speed the onward march of Sheridan and his hero-

DEATH OF THOMAS F. MARSHALL .- The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall died on the 22d instant at his residence, near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., aged, we think, about sixty-four

Mr. Marshall's name is a familiar thing throughout the nation. He was a wild and wayward man of talent and genius. In his youth he was a steady and most carnest student, devoting himself to the various ernment out of not less than \$150,000. In branches of a classical education and disciplining his mental powers with extraordinary diligence and success by way of preparation for the grand arena of life, where intellect encoun-No effort was made to capture the guerilla ters intellect and mind grapples with mind. Men who heard him speak at the age of twenty had no doubt that he would live, if spared by P.ovidence, to be one of the master-spirits of the country. And, had he been true and just to himself and to the high and noble faculties veuchsafed to him by God, he would have fulfilled all the laftiest expectations entertained of him. But he met in early manhood with a keen and bitter disappointment, which, deeply stinging his sensitive, impatient, and proud nature, and blasting, as by a flash of lightning, what he regarded as his great life-hope, caused him to seek relief by quaffing at the poison-fount at which millions of gifted spirits have bowed

and died. But Thomas F. Marshall's spirit did not perish. His genins was like Greek fire; nothing could quench it. Though he never wholly overcame for any great length of time, even by his most resolute and determined efforts, his one unfortnnate habit, he became a commencing perhaps in 1831, but with only partial success, his irregularities being an ebstacie that even his great abilities could not wholly surmount. It was chiefly as a political speaker that he distinguished himself here, and unquestionably he reigned without a rival. Every man who lived here then and still survives has a vivid and glowing remembrance of his displays of power. Men think of him and muse upon him as he appeared to them in the long past, and they fancy them. selves gazing upon a bright star seen through a golden haze. He was sent by this city the State Legislature, we think in 1834, and in that body he made many speeches, some of which would have been regarded as great and remarkable in any deliberative or other assemblage in the world Some years afterward he went from the Ashland District to Congress, and, by his brilliant though erratic displays in that body, he attracted the attention of the country, and, although he probably failed, from personal and political aberrations, to exercise any very great influence, he at least commanded universal admiration, mingled in most instances with deep regret that such noble intellectual energies as he possessed should not make their eagle-home in the high, pure air of truth and patrictism and statesmanship, instead of stooping so often among the thick fogs and the reeking fens of reckless and even narrow partisanship.

We never in our lives listened to an orator who, in our opinion, had greater resources la inexhaustible, and rendered him unconquer able. If he couldn't succeed with one weapon, he would try another, for all weapons were at his command. He had a wonderful knowledge of the world's history and the political history of the United States; he had a lightning-eye to detect a weak point in an antagonist, and the intultion to strike it with unerring and fatal precision; and he possessed all the varied powers of wit, humor, eloquence, pathos, and logic. He ecuttered his gems of every kind around him on occasions almost as profusely Nature scatters her flower seeds. But his taste and judgment were not unfrequently at have been lofty, and often coarsely or groteranely humorous when he should have been great. We think that the public misunderstood the character of his mind, and that even he, to some extent, mistook it himself. The people seemed to think, and so did he, that his greatest powers were wit, humor, fancy, poetry, elequence. He had all these, but his thief power was none of these; it was argument, logic, stern, inexorable, cast-steel logic His other powers, great as they were, served but as adornments of the limbs of his giant-

"Poor Tom's a-cold," says one of the characters in King Lear with singular pathos, And we can feelingly repeat the humble but tonching phrase. The ever-bounding heart is cold and still. The burning volcano is quenched. The ashes and the memory alone

R. J. Breckinridge tried to be facetions in his late holding forth. The Chicago platform was the object of his mirth. He hadseen a lit-tile instrument through which one might look at an object with one eye and it was one bing, with the other eye it was another thing and with both eyes, something else.

Dr. Breckinridge can do as much or more without the help of any "little instrument." He is a sufficient instrument to himself. He can see an object in just what shape he chaotes with the right eye open, or the left eye open, or both eyes open; but his favorite mode of looking is with both eyes shut. Then he can see more objects than were ver seen by the insect that has eyes in front of his head, eyes in the hind part of his head, eyes in his eides, eyes in his back, res in his belly, eyes in his tail, and eyes in his legs and feet. There are not a fiftieth part as many eyes even about that insect

The statement, published by as yesterthe Commission appointed by Major General Burbridge to investigate matters at Padneah has been read with bitter indignation. The commissioners General S. S. Fry and Colonel Brown are officers and men of irreproachable characters, and General Burbridge will not be suspected of any nakindness toward Mr.

We are not surprised that the Ron (how that term is prostituted!) Lucies Anderson is reported as among the persons who were "guilty of corruption, and were sharers with General Paine in his swindling transactions." Ever since Lucien Anderson got himself elected to Congress upon strong conservative pledges, and, on arriving at Washington, turned abolitionist and voted in all instances for abolition men and abolition measures, we have known him to be a scoundrel. We have felt assured that he was guilty of corruption in that case, and that he could consequently be corrupted in any case, if indeed what is thoroughly corrupt admits of being corrupted. Undoubtedly the corruption just brought to light, including the sharing of the booty of an official robber and swindler, is no worse than the corruption which induced him to prove a base breaker of his plighted faith and the perfidious betrayer of his constituents and of the sacred cause of the nation. Let the abolition organs, which have hitherto defended him so warmly, defend him hotly now if it suits their worthy purposes. They have not breathed a word against the myriads of corruptions of their political friends, and why shouldn't they not defend poor Anderson?

We have been told that Anderson would not appear before the commission, but skulked away somewhere, and at the last dates was skulking still. But we guess that he can venture to come in. It doesn't seem to us that he need fear punishment for his crimes. He has friends at Washington that wouldn't like to see so useful a friend martyred. Come in out of the cold, Lucien.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS .- The Washington Republican, one of the Administration organs, states that there are good grounds for the recent report that Jeff Davis had made propositions for peace under his own signature. It learns from a source so reliable that it believes the statement, that Mr. Jacob Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Interior, now residing at Niagara Falls, received a few days since a proposition from Jefferson Davis, to be submitted to our Government, for a peaceable settlement of the present difficulties. He proposes that the rebel armies shall lay down their arms, return to their allegiance to the United States, and that the Union of the States shall be preserved as formerly. Slaves that have been made free during the rebellion to remain so, but slaves now in slavery in the rebellious States to remain so.

The Republican does not learn that he makes any proposition about disposing of the enormous debt incurred by the South. This letter of Davis was handed, on Monday last, to a responsible and wealthy mannfacturer, a Democrat, of New York State, who left Niegara on that day en route for Washington city. If he has arrived there, he has not yet communicated with the Government. That such a letter exists, and is in the hands of a party authorized to present it to the Government of the United States, it has not the slightest doubt.

What is most significant about such a proposition is the acknowledgment it carries with it that the rebellion is about crushed out, and that the rebels can resist no longer.

JUDGE OF THE WHOLE FROM THE SPECIMEN which is FURNISHED .- Of the barefaced un- tries hard enough. truths with which the abolition sheet in this city teems continually we furnish the follow-

Thousands of the faithful soldlers of the nation, among them hundreds of Kentuck-ians, are piuing in Southern prisons, many of them in Libby, that is mined to blow the captives into eternity whenever national vicwas uttered for these noble martyrs

This is uttered in the face of the Chicago platform, one of whose resolutions is as fol-

Resolved. That the shameful disregard by the Administration of its duty, in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest rep on the score alike of public policy and com-

The assertion of the abolition sheet is thus simply a plece of shameless mendacity. And such are the generality of its assertion to the disparagement of the conservatives of the country. Ex pede Herculem. Indge of the whole from the specimen which is far-

gantown in the county of Butler says: "This county is overwhelmingly for McClellan, which is entirely consistent, as this was the banner Union county in 1861. Of course it could not be otherwise than for McClellan now." Our friend is right, McClellan is the only Union candidate in the field. Lincoln has abandoned the cause which he represented in 1861, and has embraced the cause of abolitionism. He is the Disunion candidate: for. as Andrew Johnson said in 1862, "abolition is dissolution." The man or the community that was for the Union in 1861 must be for McClellan now or prove recreant to the faith of three years ago. The gallant county of Butler is indeed consistent as well as patriotic

The malignity of the Lincoln men toward General McClellan is blind and boundless. It is boundless partly because it is blind. We never before knew anything like it.

Unquestionably the secret of this malignity is the fact that the strength and elevation and purity of General McClellan's character places him above the reach of every assault whether fair or foul. The abolitionists especially hate him for his nushadowed excellence. Like O lardo in As You Like It his "graces, serve" him "but as enemies." His "virtues" are "sanctified and holy traitors" to him.

A STRAW.-The passengers on board the mail steamer Gen. Arderson on her down trip on the 22d, cast their ballots for the two candidates for the Presidential chair. The vote stood as fellows:

O, what a world is this, when what is comely Euronoma him that bears it.

McCiellan.....Lincoln.... Giving Little Mac a majority of 17 votes The people are moving, and the numerous "straws" give brightness and hope to McClellan's prospects. The people say that he shall be President of these United States for the four years commencing with the 4th of March, 1865; and the voice of the people is supreme.

When General McClellan was in command of the Army of the Potomac, he took the most devoted care of the interests of his men. They will take the most devoted care of his interests in November. And his care of them and their care of him will not close with the election.

Prisoners from Early's command report that he said he would stake his reputation upon maintaining Fisher's Hill. We don't know how many stakes he put up, but be pulled up his stakes in a great harry after-

Der General Jubal Early, according to an 'on dit" in the New York Post intends to change his Christian name because it would be unreasonable to expect him to be as Jubal-

s he to go? E triy has withdrawn, also, and where is he going? These withdrawals of the extreme radicals ought to be closely

GUERILLAS AT ADAIRSVILLE -About ten ay, of some of the portions of the report of days ago, Lieutenant West, a retired army officer, secured the necessary permits for obtaining goods, and established a country store at the little village of Adairsville, not far from the Kentucky and Tennessee line. The evening of the very day on which he opened his store, a gang of guerilla thieves paid him a visit, and robbed him of goods to the amount of nearly \$100. West bore his loss like a man, but concluded to be prepared to defend his property on future occusions. He secured three guns and sufficient amunition, and kept the fire-arms in constant readiness for immediate use. He had two clerks employed to assist him in the store, and the three pledged themselves to stand by each other to the last in case of an encounter. On Wednesday last, the gang of thirteen guerillas that made the first raid on Adairsville repeated their visit, and honored the store of West with the first call. They expected no resistance to be offered against their designs, and therefore were taken completely by surprise when the windows of the store-room were raised, and a discharge of fire-arms was heard. Mr. West and his two clerks fired so effectively that the robbers were driven from the place in a sadly demoralized condition. One of their number was shot dead, and another mortally wounded. The prompt manner in which Mr. West acted has resulted in much good to Adairsville. The citizens have organized for home defence, and are determined to realst in future all aggressions made by robber gangs. They are well aware, that, if the guerillas should quietly be permitted to enter the town again, property would be destroyed, and perhaps life sacrificed, as the thieves have announced that they would retaliate for the shooting of two of their number. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Adairsville will not permit themselves to be surprised. and thus afford the outlaws an opportunity to carry their threats into execution. Let them always be on the alert, and shoot down the thleving scoundrels as they would a pack of ravenous wolves.

> Captain E. C. Barlow, of the 40:h Kentucky volunteers, is the present Post Commander of the town of Lebanon, Kentucky. He is a good officer, and his great popularity with the people is good evidence that his administration is marked with candor and fairness. The Captain, we understand, is now engaged in organizing a mounted force to hunt down the guerillas that so numerously infest the country around Lebanon. We wish him success in his enterprise, and trust that he will be able to expel the outlaw bands from the country. GUERILLAS ABOUT HENDERSON .- A detach.

nent of colored troops now garrison the town of Henderson. Gnerillas are quite numerons in the county, and they approach within sight of the town almost every day. Oa anday, a gang numbering about forty men was in the vicinity, and threatened to attack the place. They however withdrew without doing any damage, or offering fight. A gang of two hundred and fi by gue-

las are reported to be operating between Olarksville, Tennessee, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky. They are said to be doing much mischief, insulting the people without cause, and robbing them in the most wanton man-

The decline of gold was celebrated in New York on the 26th by the flying of flags from every important building. Man love gold, yet most of them rejoice in its fall.

The Democrat says that "Mr. Lincoln doesn't know how to be the soldier's triend." He doesn't know how to be his own. But he It seems to us very inconsistent that

whites and blacks should fight under same colors.

Nashville, Sept. 27.

A despatch from the telegraph operator at Palsaki to the Superintendent of the Military Telegraph here says that Gen. Rouseau, heavily pressed by Forrest, is slowly falling back. It is reported that the enemy is making an attempt, with 3.000 men and 6 pieces of artillery, to fishk Gen. Rouseau. There has been heavy skirmishing all day, and the enemy is advancing. Our infantry and cavalry are reported in line of battle, and would attack the rebels. A scout at Franklin, Tenn. tack the rebels. A scout at Franklin, Tenn., reports that Col. Biffles, with a large force of Wheeler's men, is between Williamport and Hillsboro. A despatch from Columbia, dated the 26th, says on that day Biffles was at Lawrenceburg with 700 men and 2 pieces of artillery. The report that Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, was captured, is unfounded. Ample preparations have been made for its de

The Commercial's Washington special says: Several prominent Georgian refugees now here are confident some kind of arrangement will soon be effected between Gav. Brown and Gen. Sherman, through which Georgia will sected from the Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. from Admiral Farragut of the successful expedition up Fish river. On the return of the ressels they were attacked from Peters's Rinvessels passed through with the loss of one officer and two men killed. Admiral Farragnt says he is succeesfully engaged renterpedoes. He has thus far succeeded torpedoes. Do no. ing up twenty-one.

St. Louis, Sept 27.

A slight demonstration was made by the rebels on Pilot Knob this morning. They threw a few shells into the place, but made o regular attack. The post is defended with earthworks, mounting heavy gnus, and can resist ordinary assaults. NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.

Heavy skirmishing with the rebei force un-er Forrest continued all day. Roussean fell der Forrest continued all day. Roussean fell back two miles from Pulaski, but advanced again, and holds his position and the towa. Up to 7 P. M. to day, the enemy had advanced his skirmish line to within a half a mile o Jure, and will probably advance his lines and

attack in the morning. Our losses in to day's fighting will not exceed eighty men.

A prisoner who was captured in Marshall county, on the way to McMinnville with a despatch for Cerro Gordo Williams, who was to unite with Forrest, states that Forrest has twenty pieces of artillery, and about seven thousand men. Six regiments were reported to have been sent him from Wheeler's force. General Rousseau by a stategic movement invited an attack to-day from the rebel compander, but he did not respond.

The telegraph is in working order to Pawas rumored at Chattanooga that two rains were captured on Monday, by a rebol orce, at Big Shanty, on the Chattanoga Railroad. An officer just from the front con-

firms this statement.

Col. J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberiard, has or-ganised the entire force of the Quartermis-ier's Department, amounting to over 7 000 men, comprising eight regiments. they are in readiness at a moment's notice to

co-operate with the regular troops whenever occasion may require.
Great praise is due the chief of this desertment for the energy and zeed displayed in bringing into action this effective branch of the service.
The 173d and 175th Obi6, hundred-day

men, arrived in the city to day. A full description of the Lake Eric pirates hes been telegraphed to the different points in Canada, and every exertion is being made to

secure their arresus.

New York, Sept. 27.

E. M. Fuller, editor of the Daily Journal I

B. M. Fuller, editor of the Daily Journal in this city, is indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, on a charge of publishing articles in July counseling resistence to the draft.

The Post's Washington special says: Dapatches received from Luray Valley report that Early's army is theroughly demolished, and the inhabitants of that region had been extremely confident that Fisher's Hill could not be taken. Since Sheridan's buttly the rebells dispair of recovering the valley.

Concerning the reported peace negotiations in Georgia the Evening Post says: General Sherman, we are authorized to say, will not

erman, we are anthorized to say, will not egotiste except upon terms precedent to an neonditional submission of the rebels to the loverument of the Union, and the fullest ac-nowledgement of its rights.

The Post says if the Georgia authorities

Gen. or Mr. Frement retired from the canvace for the Presidency upon the pretext that he was nawilling to divide the Republican party. His pretext was a shabby speci men of petty impudence. He wouldn't have cared bow much he divided the abolition party, or any other party, if he had thought that he could, by any division or other rule is arithmetic, have secured the gratification of his absurd ambition and ridiculous vanity. I he had felt the slightest real concern about the division of the party, he would never have electioneered for or accepted the Cleveland nomination. The fact is, the public opinion of the party that he calls his became so manifest and so clamorous in opposition to him that at last conviction forced itself to his little mind even through the triple bull's-hide of his self-complacency, that, if he should remain a candidate, the result would be a lifelong mortification to himself and to his rela-

We don't think that Mr. Fremont has made any unjust charges against Mr. Lincoln. We indorse them all, and we could indorse several more if made. The real ground, however, of the little Pathfinder's hostility to the President is not patriotic or political, but simply personal. And yet the President, with all his other sins, honored him infinitely beyond his deserts, to the great injury of the national service. The President appointed him to a Mejor-Generalship, a position for which he had not a shadow of qualification in the world, and continued him in it, to the great scandal of the nation, until disaster upon disaster, the results of his poor and pitiful incompetence, compelled the bringing of the half tragedy. half farce to a close.

To Fremont's charges against the President, we would add this: His appointment of Frement to high military position cost the nation a multitude of lives, a vast amount of money. and some most deplorable reverses. Fremont's military campaign in Missonri, if campaign it may be called, was a fizzle, and an excessively costly one. His military campaign in Virginia was a fizzle, and a bloody and disastrous one. His two campaigns for the Presidency, one in 1856 and the other in 1864, may be set down as fizzles of the very poerest type of the article. All his operations and movements have been fizzles, except perhaps his questionable speculations in California. If he would fizzle no more, let him stick to his speculations by all means. He is a very little man, but a very great fizzler.

ANOTHER LINCOLN THREAT -A few days ago, as our readers have not forgotten, Mr. cretary Seward publicly threatened, that, if the freemen of this country shall elect General McClellan President in November, the existing Administration will acknowledge the ludependence of the rebel confederacy, and make peace upon the basis of separation, before the President elect can be inaugurated This threat was received with scorn on the part of the conservatives and with silence on the part of the abolitionists. It frightened nobody. It was a clear miscarriage.

We now have another threat, from another Republican leader, who threatens, that, if the people shall elect General McClellan in November, the existing Administration will not surrender the possession of the government in obedience to the popular mandate lawfully expressed, but will perpetuate its power in defigures of the people and of the constitution. Our authority for this statement is the New York Journal of Commerce, which makes the threat the subject of a leading article, significantly entitled "BEWARE," and opening as followe:

A distinguished Republican politician in A distinguished Republican politician in this city has openly declared, in the hearing or several well known citizens, that it was the intention of his party to hold on to the government, whether McCleilan was chosen by the people or not; that they would not submit to the vote of the people if it proved that a mejority were against Lincoln. We

have heard the same intimation from various The statement is indeed extremely probable without reference to the unimpeachable authority upon which it rests. It is sustained by actecedent probability of the strongest possible sort. "It is," as the Journal "in accordance with the Baltimore platform, which diffes the constitution-and approves of all the revolutionary acts of abolitionists. We have no deubt that the leading radical politicians are now plotting such a forcible seizure of the power. They have invented every species of fraud to carry the elections, but the prospect is decidedly against them. The present condition is just this. McClellan will have the entire Democratic vote of the United States. He will have also the immense vote of conservative Republicans. Nothing which the radicals can do will convert one vote to them. They are using money and exerting themselves to hold their own, nothing more. They can do nothing to increase their vote. Every change will be against them. They never have had an honest majority. Freud, soldiers' votes picked cut and sent home, these alone have given them nominal majorities. There is an actual anti-Lincoln majority in the North to-day of more than one hundred thousand, probably more than two hundred and fifty thousand For some days past the accessions to McClellan have been increasing rapidly. In this ing there, and the tones of her lyre are as view of things a desperate campaign, of falsebood calumny and abuse, has been determined on. Newspapers, whose Editors and proprietore are lying under arrest for such crimes as theft, plunder and fraud, are loudest in the violation of truth and decency, and in personal abuse of the opposition. Pardons are to be cotained as the price of subserviency. Howard of the Times was easily got off by his radical friends, though before he was arrested they called his crime tresson, because they thought it could be charged on us. The plunderers of our roldiers and sailors will find it easy to obtain similar pardons. But with all their power, and unprincipled use of it, the radicals see doom written in the future. The election of McClellan is now absolutely certain, if there he a fair and honest vote and no Administra. tion frauds. His election is probable, by three charces to one, in spite of all the france and money that can be used. Hence the radical plot to bold power against McClellan, even when he is proved to be the choice of the A mer. ican people. For four years we have seen three politicians besitating at no violations of law. We have seen the correspondence of the citizen opened and read, his house broken into, his person seized at midnight. the pu pit violated, the clergyman seized at the altar in the midst of the morning service, the night made hideous with midnight

Undenlably it is not strange; but, if true, no one need harbor the slightest fear that the plot will be carried into effect, for, if General McClellan is elected President, as he unquestionably will be, he at the proper time will take possession of the Presidency in obedience to the people and to the constitution, in spite of all the abolitionists this side of the shades below. Let no one doubt this. It is 6 fixed fact, It is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

outragee in the name or by the order of Abra-

ham Lincoln. We have seen Democrate ar-

rested on their way to the State convention,

and burried by command of Mr. Seward and

Mr. Lincoln to a dungeon whence they were

not allowed to emerge for months. We have

seen women-delicate ladies seized, subject-

ed to foul outrage, carried about secretly from

city to city, subjected to nameless insults at

the hands of the radical politicians of the

Baltimore platform party. Is it then strange

that they are now plotting a seizure of the

rovernment in spite of the will of the people?"

The conservatives of the country treat this threat as they treated the other and as they will treat every future threat from the same source. They laugh it to scorn. We sometimes see upon a door the di-

rection "Push." Gen. Sheridan must faucy

that he rees it on the door of the rebellion

Le is pushing tremendously.

The la ca eb, he esels of . 5 ad of beef-call, deadled for the Atmir of he Potomac, was a mot mo If ing a a ce. It was highly important la in the g upon the campaign in Virginia. It sur lied Lee's whole army with fresh bucf for a acteixty days, and this at a time when star ation was staring that army straight in the ace. We promme that Lee relaiced much pore at this capture than he would have done the capture of 2,500 soldiers. We have no onbt, that, much as he may need men, he could gladly have exchanged his rank and lie for such a drove of cattle, head for head

It has been charged that the capture was result of carelessness or blundering on the part of the Federal officer at the head of the force guarding the cattle. Eather he was wretchedly at fault, or those high er anthorities were at fault who neglected to provide a sufficient force for the protection of such a drove of cattle. We have seen no intimation that he has been censured or otherwise pan ished for the affair. If there is good ground or any ground for believing him to have been gnilty of a neglect of dnty, he should be brought to trial, and, if convicted, have stern natice meted cut to him. It is as important that bad officers should be condemned as that good ones should be applanded. Applause is worth little or nothing when nobody is censured.

The despatches to the Associated Press say that Governor Johnson, at a German celebration on Tuesday night, "made a forcible and patriotic speech." We wish that these telegraph agents would mind their own busiress. They might make fortunes by it. They are guilty of offensive and insolent presumption and assumption when they obtrude their notions in regard to what is "forcible and patriotic" to be published and paid for by the press throughout the country. Nobody knows who they are, or cares what their opinions of men or speeches are. If they think that any particular speech of Andrew Johnson is "patriotic" let them luxuriate in the opinion much as they like, let them think any absurd ridiculous thought they please or must, but et them not cheat newspaper proprietors out of money or space for the publication of what hey think. Facts are quite as much as they can send in their despatches, and generally ten or a hundred times as much. The Devil take their opinions.

The rebels are very fond of making neir charges with a yell, and the Chiness go into battle with all the horrid din of gongs they can make. The abolitionists have planned their political campaign after the same fashion, but the conservative phalanx of the nation is rrepared for them at every point, and calmly and triumphantly resists every onset. The supporters of Lincoln and Johnmay yell out their falsehoods, and make a horrid din about the danger of a disgraceful peace in case McClellan should encomed, but we are on flanking their every movement. The tide of battle is turning. Our enemies are deserting their sinking cause and the

everywhere. "Beheld how brightly breaks Gen. Toutant, who calls himself and is generally called Beauregard, has superseded Hood in the command of the Army of Geor-Undonbtedly Gen. Tontant surpasses Bombastes as a boaster, and surpasses the Devil as a falsifier. He is pretty great at making fortifications, but not half so great at constructing them as Gen. Sherman is at flanking them. We cheeerfally leave him in the hards of the laurelled hero of Atlanta-

conservatives are gaining accessions

and may God have mercy on his soul. The abolitionists are very fond of publishing "straws" to show the popular feeling on the Presidential question by votes taken in different localities, but the significance of the late election in Alton was equal to a whole rick of sheaves of such straws. It was the first test in Illinois after the Chicago nomination. The city went for Lincoln ln 1860, but week before last the McCiellan mnnicipal ticket was elected by from two to three hundred majority.

The President told Postmaster Blair that his resignation would be a "relief" to him. So Blair swallowed the pill, and the President doubtless finds relief. It was the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, however, which put Mr. Lincoln to the purgation of his Cabinet. That resolution, it is thought. was aimed at Seward and Blair, but the former managed to get Chase worked off first.

As the abolition party goes down, gold goes down. Gold will continue to go down till it reaches its proper level, and there stop. The abelition party will continue to go down till it reaches its proper level, and there it will stop; but that level will be the bottom of the sea-"deeper than plummet ever counded."

The Albany Argus, republishing the speech of Mr. Guthrie at New Albany, sava This roble speech, the voice of Kentncky nttered through the lips of one of the foremost statesmen of the age, will make a deep impression npon the country."

We thank the accomp ished anthores of these tender memorial-statess. To-day is the second anniversary of the death-day of the high and gallant young spirit to whom she so sweetly and touchingly alludes. Her pure thoughts bloom over his grave as gently and beantifully as the flowers that are springwild and mournful as the thousand voices of the wind-harps of the pines that rise around his resting place. Ah! the roses open as peacefully, the birds warble as cheerily, and the dews fall as mildly above him as if he had gone to his last sleep far away from strife and amid the scenes of loveliness and graudeur that his glorious soul so dearly loved, instead of falling amld the flame and the smoke and the fierce shouts of battle.

Thoughts of the lost young hero baru yet in the desolated hearts of friends "like lamps in Eastern sepulchres." The frosts and the cold and bitter winds, that blast the roses and the violets, have no power over the fadeless amerenths that blossom in the soul in memory of the loved and lost whose spirit-tones we may hear in the twilight eir like low etraine of weird music from a passing cloud, and whose foots'eps seem to fall beside us is he holy bash of midnight, but whose breath og forms can come to us nevermore.

Wm. Courtland Prentice "sleeps well." The tempest and the thunder disturb him as little as the zephyr, that, in passing, softly and sadly whiepers to him in his long sinmber. And oh we feel that his immortal spirit, if hearing us, will approve, when we breathe a heartfelt preyer that the flag, under which in his flery and erring enthusiasm he embarked his young life, may never be permitted to float above his gravel

TWO YEARS AGO. Inscribed to Mrs. G. D. Prentuce Twice have the roses bloomed and died: Twice have the Illies raised their cups And wooed the dews at eventide. Twice have the violets ope'd their eyes, Like sapphire-stars in April's crown 'Neath smiling suns and weeping skies Twice have the spring's soft zephyrs strayed O'er the Eolian's trembling strings; But O, how sad the songs they played.

Waved like a sea of burnished gold ince he, thy noble boy, was slain Twice o'er earth bavautumn eighed In sadder topes than e'er before Since he alas, was wounded-died. Two years ago, Iwo years ago:

Twice has the summer's ripened grain

Ah i 'tis an idle thought that time Will soothe the heart and heal its w Two years age he went to sleep In youder still necropolis-I wo years ago, and still I weep,

The flowers that die bloom bright again, The epring as smilingly returns. To break stern winter's icy chain If what the heart loves tenderty

Should not its cherished idols be? Ab t God's great love overreaching onre Seeing the path through burning sand, Marks out a new one through the flowers. DOMINGTON, Kr., August, 1964. ELLOIE. TRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

Upon the enbject of raising negro miss, our abolition seighbor is amazingly anmentativa. His tremendous logic is a ock of Gibraltar, with its ; cak far up in the ay and its hundred guns all pointing straight at a fellow. Just hear the thunder of his "red artillery !

Then the expediency and rightfulness of agric armics! When Gensral McCleilan sampaigned it in Eastern Virginia he assured last periors that he availed himself of all the aid he could get out of the colored element. His despatches teemed with information gleened from "intelligent contrabunds." That would estile the rightfulness of negro armies, if we may use the negroes at all against the came of their masters, it is only a question of carreding whether they are to be used in expediency whether they are to be used in arrying information, in carrying shovels, or carrying muskets.

There's the logic in all its beanty and glory

"What do you think of that, my cat? What do you think of that, my dog?" Our neighbor says that General McClellan in Esstern Virginia obtained information from negroes, and that this covers the whole principle of negro armies. He argues with an perring precision which reminds one of the flight of a rifle-bullet to its mark, that, if we have a right to use the niggers in any way whatever, if we have a right to interrogate bem and obtain facts from them in regard to the war, we must necessarily have a right to make soldiers of them. Oh yes, and, now that such a mighty process of reasoning has been discovered by the sholition mind of this great placteenth century, let us thank God and follow it out to new and hitherto nadreamed of conclusions. Nobody doubts that military leaders would have a right to interregate any woman of the South and to accept any intelligence she might be willing to give, hence it follows that we have a right to conscript the women of the Sonth, put arms in their hards, and make regular coldiers of them, for certainly, according to the new revelation of our tremendous and stopendous abolition neighbor, that wast manmonutain of logic, if our leaders have a right to use the Southern women for any purpose whatever in the war, they have an inexpugnable right to use them for all purposes in the war. And again, it is of conrec indubitable hat our Generals have a right and are bound n dnty to question even the little boys and girls of the South as to a movement of the rebels whenever such questioning seems likely to secure valuable intelligence, and hence it follows, "as night follows day," nnless we are o insane as to repudiste the new discovery of the great Christopher Columbus of the logical world, that our Generals have a perfect right to conscript the todoling children, male and emale, of the South, and, arming them with booking and hig ping, order them to charge upon the cohorts of Lee and Hood!

Onr abolition neighbor has undoubtedly shown himself a pyramid of logic npon the wide desert of mediocrity. There are some inferior pyramids scattered around, one called Aristotle, another Kant, another Hobbes, and another Sir Wm. Hamilton, but onr neighbor is the great Pyramid of Cheopa.

The Washington month-piece of Pres ident Lincoln, the Chronicle, edited by fugleman Forney, contains this notable sentence: Treason in Washington City never had a roice until it arrayed itself under the banner of George B. McClellan." This is a savage insult to the noble Army of the Potomac, and a deep indignity upon Congress, the President, the Secretary of War, General Halieck, Governor Bradford, of Maryland, and all others, who, while McClelian had command in Washington, thanked him for his services and for his fidelity. It makes the General-in-Chief Halleck look particularly ridiculons, since, on the last day of Angust 1862, late at night, he telegraphed from Washington to McClellan in his camp near Alexandria: "I beg of you to sesist me in this crisis with your sbill'y and experience. I am entirely tired ont." Why did Halleck wish to avail himself of the counsel and advice of one under whose banner treason had arrayed itself in Washington City? When the cravens in the capital, terrified at the reverses under Pope and with the Army of Virginia driven back urder the very guns of McClellan for safety, called for aid upon him, was it the voice of treason? When McClellan again took the field to save Washington and Baltimore, and threw his banner to the breeze on the upper Potomac, driving Lee from Frederick, and following him up at South Monntain and Antietam, was treason arrayed under that benner? But the Chronicle most serionaly mplicates the President himself, for, on September 2d, the following order was issued from the office of the Adjntant-General: By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. McClellan will have command of the fortifi-

McClellan will have command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the capital.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. Looking back to our files, we find that the Baltimore American of Sept. 31 said: "The enthusiasm of the army on hearing of the appointment of General McCiellan to command is represented as wildly enthusiastic. They are now ready to turn back and meet the enemy at once. This feeling extends through the whole Army of Virginia, and even the sick and wounded join in the general rejoicing. There is no panic here. All now is confidence and security." More than this, On September the 7th General McClellan was placed by the President in command of the Armles of the Potomac and Virginia, and the same night immense bodies of troops were started toward the Upper Potomac from the city where treason . was arrayed under the banner of Mc-Clellan. This banner, this General, and these troops, drove the rebels ont of Maryland in ten days; on October the 31st they crossed the Potomac in pursuit, and on November the 5th Gen. McClellan was relieved, at a time when he had occupied all the passes of the Blue Ridge, and was steadily advancing toward the South. The perceptive faculties of the Chronicle were not as sharp then as now, for it never whispered a hint of treason in Washington, and, indeed, such an idea never entered its brain until McOlellan was a candidate for the Presidency. And "that's what's the matter" now.

The trite old adage "Detraction loves a shiring mark" is fully exemplified in the abuse now bestowed upon General McClellan. When he was in command, he received the highest encomlams from the Philadelphia papers, who considered their city honored in beis g the birthplace of the noble spirit which was leading the Army of the Potomac. Now that he has fallen under the political ban of the aboliticuists, they have opened upon him all their sluices of calnmny and falschood. The North American of Monday in one single article accuses him of "running away from the command of his army in batt'e," of "incompetency, blunders, or treachery," of having "fled disgracefully from every battlefield," and "proved entirely unfaithful to the trust reposed in him." He is called the "recreant General," and "the great haggage smacher." There was a time when the North American could not have descended to such vitnperation, but it lost all its self-respect when it joined the abolition disunion party. We are not at all surprised that Forney's Press, of the same date, should decry its old friend and political associate. Foruey is a chrouic slanderer of all that is good, and his record is made up of ingratitude and base desertion of those in whose prosperity he basked. The Press speaks of McOlellan as "the puppet General" and "a costly General," of his "miserable inaction-inexplicable slothabeurd blunders-timid stoppages-demoralizing idleness-unfortunate vanity," etc. We make these extracts to show the utter and reckless desperation of the abolition disnuionists. Of course such charges pass by the pure character and unsullied fame of George B. McClellan "as the idle wind."

Does gold go down because the aballtion party does, or does the party go down be cause gold does? Perhaps the party goes down just to keep as near as possible to the gold.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864 The abolition organ has a notable arti-

, which it means as a rep'y to a paragraph Governor Bramlette left the Capital of ours upon arbitrary arrests. The Press rays, that, whila Fort Lafarette and Fort on Menday last for the mountains. He will not leave the mountains notil he has set them Warron were full of prisoners from almost every Northern State in 1802, General Moin a bleza for McClellan. Governor Bramiclian was General-in-chief of the armies of ette is deceivedly an especial favorite with be United States. Call him General-in-chief the men of the monntains. They have es r what you will, ho was and could be but the pecial reason to know that he is true if there dittery subordinate of the President, whom is truth in man. His lofty patriotism and e canalitation constitutes the commander inkindling elequence must prove resistless with his f of the army and navy. It arrosts the noble mountaineces. were made by anthority of the Commander-in-chief of the army, it was not for a

COLONEL FRANK WOLFORD .- In compliance with the request of Colonel Wolford, we lay military subordinate to interpose. The Press before our readers the following note, with the mentions the names of some of those who, it included correspondence:

says, were arrested and imprisoned, and adds:

urnal related the well-marited arrest

And we also recollect that the Lonisville

these reseals approvingly, and spoke of Mr. Schnabel quite exultingly and tauntingly as beving been imprisoned "for talking peace and similar treasonable stuff."

When the Press speaks of its general recol-

ections of what we said, it had better quote

what we said just as we said it. Its state-

ments of its recollections are too often random

and slip-shod. We may have spoken of Mr.

Schnahel severely, but we don't be-lieve that we said that his arbitrary arrest and

imprisonment without charge or testimony, if

thus he was arrested and imprisoned, was

justifiable. We may say of a bad man, wheth-

er he is punished or rewarded, that he is a

bad man, but this is not saying or beginning

to say that bad men should be arrested and

punished withon: the forms of law. Tae

Press asserts that we talked tauctingly of

Schnabel as having been arrested "for talking

peace and similar treasonable stuff." From

the fact that the Press nses the quotation

marks we have here used, thus implying

that the exact words are ours, we must pre-

same that the Press can name the date of the

Journal in which the article appeared. We

We have never advocated arbitrary arrests.

We have need all the personal in-

finence we could in opposition to them. We tel-

egraphed and wrote to the President most ear-

of the persons arrested in this State. We made

a journey to Washington and remained there

several weeks for the express purpose of pro-

curing the release of distinguished persons ar

rested in other States, and, by persevering ef-

forts, succeeded. We labored hard to pracure

the release of various persons arhitrarily ar-

rested and confined in the Louisville Military

Prison, and we believe that several of them

were released in consequence of one ef-

forts, and they believe so too. Indeed there's

no doubt of it. We never, either publicly or

privately, advised the arrest of a solitary in-

dividuel, but, as we have said, did what

we could for many who were arrested. We

remonstrated personally with the President

in regard to the grounds upon which some of

his arrests were said to have been made, and

we almost feared that he would think the

plainness of our speech disconrieons, though

we certainly did not mean that it should be

first as to military arrests, and that is that

they are necessary and right when immediate

and mortal danger threatens within the sphere

of actual military operations, but that, in

every other case, they are wrong, all wrong,

deplorably wrong-as great an ontrage upon

the rights and liberties of the people as des-

potic power could perpetrate. What sort of

freedom or even dim simulachre of freedom

exists where a man or woman caunot express

a quiet opinion to his or her neighbor except

in bated breath and without glancing furtive

ly around to see if no Government detective

is near to report every word that his strained

Gold continues to tremble, but we can

not expect any alleviation of the pressure of

high prices until it has reached its level.

ruined or else compelled to disgorge some of

the profits made upon the necessities of the

people, still it will require time to have our

markets healthily settle down to their old

prices. The late high prices have been a

swindle; some increase in the cost of articles

sught necessarily to have followed the in-

creased cost of production and of raw mate-

rial, but floor, beef, vegetables, and things we

could not do without, have been held at enor-

mous rates, not warranted by the decrease of

supply, the increase of demand, the fluctua-

tions of war prices, or the purely speculative

value of gold. Economy should be most rigid-

ly practised while prices are falling, for

we go into the marksts at this time to ob

tain articles which we have managed to do

without a pretext will be afforded for holding

on more firmly to stocks on hand. Wholesale

dealers, whose complicity with speculators has

brought on the high prices, will find that they

must sell at a loss. Let no one be tempted to

buy because a tradesman announces that he

"selling off for cost." That cost was en-

auced by a gigantic swindle, to carry on

which some of the Eastern banks have freely

leaned money. Let the crash first come smorg those who would have made the people

their victims, and unfortunately succeeded in

part: let the accumulated necessaries of life

be brought to the auctioneer's hammer, and

then the consumers can fix prices below the

panic prices, and at such a grade as will not

ruin them to make purchases. A little more

pationce, and this whole swindle will correct

Dr. Breckiuridge says there have not

been enough arbitrary arrests and imprison-

ments. He clamors for more. The raging

soul of the old "man of God" in black coat

and white cravat is unsatiated and insatiable.

He wants to see all the conservatives of the

nation made the victims of administration

fury. He is a sort of Rev. tiger, a saintly

hyena, a holy wolf or catamonat. We may

expect that arrests and imprisonments will

very scon seem to him far too tame a punish-

ment of conservatism or devotion to the con-

stitution, and that, if events encourage him,

he will raise a wild cry for blood. It will

not be the old cry of "bread or blood," hat

abolitionism or blood. He will madden for

a Red Sea of conservative blood, in order that

he may daily drink his fi.l from it, and take

a good swim in it morning, noon, and night.

We guess he will not be accommodated with

such a sea at present, but his good friend the

Devil may have a lake in readiness for him

The Scientific American mentions what

it supposes to be the greatest bell in the world.

The American is palpably mistaken. Tae

greatest bell in the universe is undoubtedly

the one beside Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State

which that functionary told Lord Lyons ha

could at any time put cut his hand and touch

and have any man in any part of the United

States thrown instantly into prison! Surely

the great bell of Moscow is but a sheep-bell

compared to that. And we judge from events

that the Secretary's mighty instrument of

annud, next in magnitude to the great blue

bell that hangs over ns as a sky, has for a long

time past been giving forth its dreadful tintin-

We trust that the Secretary's mension bel

will soon be worse cracked than the one at

Moscow was. People of the United States!

pray smite it with a ten-million trip-hammer

power in November! Smite it so that Its

death-grown shall recound through the world!

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Col

Wolford is "at it again." Yes, the Colonel,

is of an active disposition and must be "at"

something. He would like to be "at" the

rebels, but, as this is not permitted, he is "at

The Richmond Enquirer says that the

often heard of the beginning of the end, but

when, in this case, are we to have the end of

Gen. Sherman gave Hood a thunder

no blow with his sword, but has run him

Our neighbor of the sholition organ

thinks that we "are not quite crazy." That's

clean through and through with his pen.

nabulations very frequently.

it'-the Administration.

the beginning?

why he envies us.

and rectify itself.

lation will be checked and speculators

and pricked-up ears can catch!

We have had but one opinion from the

estly again and again in favor of the discharge

respectfully invite it to do so.

LOUISVILLE, KY, Sapt. 28, 1864. To the Editors of the Louisville Jour Permit me, through your paper, to give to the public a copy of some papers that I have in my possession, as follows: RICHMOND, KY, Sept. 19, 1864.

Frank Wolford, Esq:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a telegram received from General Burbridge, ordering you to return at once to Burbridge, ordering you to return at once to Lonieville, and remain there until officially relieved from the parole given you by the President. Please state what action you will take in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. D. SEDGEWICK,

Col. 114th Reg. U. S. U. Laf.

Colonel T. D. Sedgewick:

Serve the following order on Frank Wolford: You will at once return to Lonieville and remain until officially relieved from the parole given you by the President.

By command of Brovet Major General Buandridge.

J. BATES DICKSON, [Signed]

Captain and A. A. G. RICEMOND, KY., Sopt. 19, 1864. Colonel Sedgewick:

Colonel Sedgewick:
Sin: I have the honor to say, in reply to
your note, that I will go by Lexington, and
see General Burbridge, and go to Louisville,
if I cannot make better arrangements with I am, sir, your obedieut servant, FRANK WOLFORD. I saw General Burbridge at Lexington on

the next day, September the 20th, and agreed to come to Louisville and remain here a few days, until he should have time to telegraph in a day or two, promising me that he would inform me of the result. I have been here eight days, during which I have heard nothing from General Burbridge or from the President. If they do not intend to give me a trial, I hope, for the sake of common de ency, if not for the sake of justice, that they will let me alone. FRANK WOLFORD.

P. S. General Burbridge admitted that he was not instructed by the President in the matter.

FRANK WOLFORD. As It is now full two weeks since Colonel Wolford formally snreendered his parole to

the President, who in the mean time has neither directed the Colonel to be taken into custedy nor communicated with him in any way, although be has been all the time within easy reach of the President's communica tions, and notwithstanding the application which we must seemme that General Barbridge has made parsuant to his stip nlation with Colonel W., the just presumption is that the President has accepied the surrrender of the parole, and has dropped the case. No other presumption is consistent either with the facts or with the official integrity of Mr. Liucoln. Colonel Wolford unquestionably is to all intents and purposes officially relieved from the parole he gave the President. As for the parole "given" him "by the President," if there was one, we think we may safely venture to say that the Colonel without hesitation and with great pleasure officially relieves the President! We trust the matter is now ended to the mutnal satisfaction of the parties.

We publish elsewhere in the Journal of this morning a report of the principal part of Colonel Wolford's speech at Richmond on the day he received General Barbridge's order through Colonel Sedgewick. The speech is worthy of the speaker and of the canse. Let no one fail to read and ponder it.

We cannot forbear to point out a single passage of this speech as especially admirable. Referring to the right of the people to be secure in their honses, papers, and effects from unreasonable searches and seiznres, Colonel Wolford, with a felicity of sentiment which the most gifted orator might envy the warworn and weather-beaten hero, says:

This is the most delicate of all the rights of the citizen. There is something in it that I cannot utter. There is a reinement somewhere there which I cannot reach. The freeman's sacred home, the shelter of his wife and ily secrets, the secret papers containing their plans, their hopes, their fears, and the deep love of their hearts;—who could sin against human nature by wishing even to see them? But even this sacred right has been repeatedly and brutally violated by Mr. Lincoln's orders without any just cause or any prospect of good resulting therefrom.

This is more than true eloquence. It is of the essence of moral beauty. Moreover, it is characteristic of the man. Under the rough exterior of a soldier. Colonel Wolford bears the refinement of a Christian gentleman, and the sensibility of a poet. His heart is as pure and bright and fresh as a morning of May. His instincts are all noble. He is a fine repre sentative of the heroic mountaineers among whom he was born and bred. A man of the monutains, his speech and action tell ever of stordy virtues and simple grace of his native region. He combines pre-eminently the simplicity of childhood with the power of ripe and full-orbed manhood. One thus strong and artless and true seems almost ont of place in the crooked world of politica And Colonel Wolford is indeed a kind of po litical wonder. When we think of him as among the politicious, we are reminded of tentimes of a sea-shell, which, though externally rugged, conceals in its bosom the softes and most exquisite hnes of this upper world, while it breathes to silen ears the subtlest melodies of its ocean home. Look at him superficially, and he is a rude countryman. Open him with the knife of trial, and he is radiant with the perfect beanty of honor. Put your ear to his lips, and you hear in its simplest and sweetest tones the soul-subduing music of human nature. Frank Wolford is a man whom Kentnckians may well delight to honor and to cherish.

REFUGEES -Sixty refugees from Atlanta arrived at the city wharf yesterday by steamer from Nashville. The unmber consisted mostly of women and children, and the sorrowing faces plainly told how sad and dreary the world has been rendered to them by the stern ravages of war. Wanderers from their homes, strangers in a strange land, with for tunes wrecked and hopes blasted, we cannot expect the hearts to throb lightly, and the faces be wreathed with smiles. The refugees were lauded on the Indiana side of the river. We sincerely hope that they may find friends, trne friends, who will assist them in their bour of misfortune, aid them in beginning life anew, and, by acts of love and kindness, dispel the gloom that now makes cheerless day.

RECRUITS FOR THE FRONT .- Recruits from various States are rapidly being pushed forward to fill up the depleted regiments at the front. The receipts at the barracks in this clty every week are quite large, and the stream flows steadily forward to Sherman's front. Yesterday two hundred and twenty men, stalwart sons of New Jersey, reported as arriving from Trenton. They are volunteers under the 500,000 call, and are intended to strengthen the veteran regiments of the State, whose ranks have been thinned by severe duty in the field. The instalment will go forward this morning.

Major-Generala Schofield and Steedman were at the Galt House last night. They are returning to the front. We understand that all of the general officers who were granted short furlonghs a few days ago, have been ordered to report at the front without ebels are "just beginning to fight." We have delay. This would indicate that an important momement is in progress, or soon to commence.

> The abolition organs say that the suc cases of the Federal arms promote the chances of Mr. Lincoln. If there is any person lu the sation who prays more than we do for the success of the Federal arms he must he a remarkably praying man. Heaven must think him importunate.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KY .- We give elow a report of the principal part of Colonel Wolford's speech at Richmond on the 19th of

September:

I have been asked to point out a single lause in the Constitution of the United States but Mr. Lincoln has violated. This is an asy task; for there is scarcely a clause in tha may task; for there is searchy a chanse in the acred instrument that he has not violated. He is required by the constitution to see hat the laws are taithfully executed. This luty, honestly performed, secures to the peoble all their rights—the full protection of the aw and the full enjoyment of all the blessings f the government. But I charge, that, in tead of doing this, he has violated the consti tution, and trampled the law under his feet, and that he has disregarded all the rights of the States as well as all the rights of the people. There are twelve priceless rights people. There are twelve prioriess rights and gloricus privileges, which make the American people great and flee, which give them dignity, character, and position, which enneble, elevate, and make them happy when the land is breased with peace, and which protect and defend them from evil, and shield hem from violence and oppression, when the and is cursed with war. They were placed No power on earth can rightfully deprive the itizen of their enjoyment. I will eaumorate them. The first is the right of the people to free religion; the second is the right of the people to free discussion; the third is the right of the people to a free election; the fourth is the right of the people then; o keep and bear arms; the fill ecure in their houses, papers, and effects; the eventh is the right of the people to the ea-pyment of life, liberty, and proparty; the eighth is the right of the people, when ac-cused of a crime, to a speedy and impartial trial by a jury; the night is the right of the accused to be confronted face to face with the witnesses against him; the tenth is the righ with the officers and soldiers in the army be governed by the constitution, law: and army regulations. These rights give life and vitality to our government, and interest and importance to our laws. They are the welve toundations on which our political Zion is built—the twelve great pillars upon which the temple of American liberty stands. And yet I shall show that Mr. Liccoln has violated and is attempting to destroy every one of and is attempting to destroy every one of them. I ask your patience while I speak of these rights in detail, read the artic

on. Tuss right pertains to the heart. If the right that the citizen has to the il trjoyment of the freedom of his ul and of his own private judgment on I religious subjects, in the exercise of all e religious privileges of his church, and in e werehip of Almighty God according to a dictates of his own conscience. This dictates of his own conscience. Tai right Mr. Lincoln has violated by confise ing churches and church property; hy for-idding congregations to assemble to worship ecause they would not pray such political prayers as he dictated; and by arresting and prisoning ministers of the Gospel and ot for the reason that they had been heard to

pray for Bears. 2. The right of the people to free discussion This right pertains to the mind. It includes the freedom of thought, the freedom of judgment, the freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press, together with all the mans of a full investigation of every subject that comes within the mans of a full investigation of every subject that comes within the grasp of the human intellect. the exercise of this great right, the Am can chizen may speak and write and publish to the world every emotion of his heart, every feeling of his soul, and all his thoughts on every subject—or religion, politics, morals, science, and literature—heing responsible to God and his fellow-man for the truth of what he speaks or publishes. Mr. Lincoln not only violates this right but treats the enjoyment of it as a crime. It up not of of this, I refer you to the great number of men that he has cause! o be arrested and imprisoned for criticising the policy of his administration and exposin his wickedness. These arrests have

place among you, and you are familiar with all the circumstances.

By denying to you the enjoyment of these two rights, he enslaves your minds and hearts, and violates the first article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States which reads as follows:

Congress shalt make no law respecting the establishment of relation, or problebing the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peacefully to assume the and the pelition the government for redress of greenoes.

3. The right of the people to a free election The importance of this right cannot be over cetimated. It is essential to the very exist ence of our government. If the people are ence of our government. If the people are capable of self-government, of making their own laws and of choosing their own agents to execute those laws, then they are entitled to the utmost freedom in the choice of such agents. So important do I consider this right that I have no hesitation in saving that I am for a free election or a free fight. or the people to rule through the ballot-box is one of the questions to be settled by this war. Mr. Lincoln was constitutionally elected, according to the forms of law, at an election in which a free vote was cast by all the people of the United States. The rebels said that his election was sufficient écuse to break up the government, aud appealed toarms. Mr. Lincoln, in discussing this question in one of his meesages, says that the rebels appealed from ballois to bullets, and for this he argues that the rebels ought to be killed. I ask what ought to be done with him now, when he takes the rebel side of the question, and appeals himself from ballots to hayonets and hullets?

The freedem of election has been violated by Mr. Lincoln in several of the States on different occasions. But I will refer you to an instance of an alarming character which happened very recently in our own State, in which the Constitution of the United Spates, the constitution and laws of the State of Ken the constitution and laws of the State of Ken-tucky, all the rights of the State, and all the rights of the people, were violated together. This interference was in the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals in this D'strict, at the last August election. Alvin Davall, who was at that time one of the Juiges of the Court of Appeals, and Chief Justice of the Court, was a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Lincoln, by one of his subordinate officera,
General Burbridge, had orders sent to all the officers of the election to strike Davall's name from the poll-books, and in some places this order was enforced by the bayonot. This proceeding, which is known to you all, and happened right among yon, violates the Constitution of the United States, which not only recognizes the existence of State governments but approach to constitution of the variety declares that it was the state of the constitution of the consti ents, but expressly declares that al not given by that instrument to the Genera Government is reserved to the States and to the people. The office of Judge of the Court the people. The office of Judge of the Court of Appeals was made by the constitution and laws of Kentucky. The Judge is a State officer, with whom Mr. Lincoln has nothing to do. But the temptation in this case was a great one. Mr. Lincoln's minions in the State, and all over the State, have been committing numerous depredations on the rights of citizens, and taking their property from them in a shameful manner. They fear suits, many of which will expert the suits of the suits. ner. They fear snits, many of which will ex-pose Mr. Lincoln himseif. The Court of Ap-

eals is the highest cours in the State. It has always been composed of judges eminent for their purity and learning. This court ex-pounds the law of the State, and sends forth treams of legal light from which all the courts in the State are enlightened on all questions tenching the life, liberly, and property of the citizen. If this court can be corrupted, Mr. Linceln's minions may be screened. Judge Duvall is a man of integrity and character. He cannot be corrupted. His name is ordered to be taken from the poli-books of a time when it at the when it to be taken from at a time when it is thought to he too late for the name of any other candidate of character to be sent sufficiently over the district to sare his election. In this, however, they were is taken. The name of the illustrious Rot ertson was sent to places enough to secure his election, Mr. Lincoln's efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. There are a few inference to be drawn from this case, to which I wish to call your steution. If Mr. Lincoln can send military orders to the officers of election, and force them to violate their oaths and the laws of the State under which they are acting, and obey his will, may he not send on the bench, and force them to violate their oaths and the laws of the land that they are administering, and obey uis will? And may he not suspend all your laws, and force all the civil officers in the State to obey the land that they are administering. his will, and execute military orders on the power? Do you not see things tending in that direction? Witness the military order to the county courts to raise men and furnish money, and the numerous military orders in relation to what you shall easy to your servants, and how you shall act toward them; witness even the arrest of men because some military commander has heard that their manner of governing their servants was not such as he approves. In view of all this, who can say that the laws of our country, and the libs ties of the people, are not in danger of he-

ties of the people, are not in danger of neing swallowed np?

4. The right of the people to keep and bear
arms. In violation of this right, Mr. Lincoln
not only has military orders issued forbidding
you to buy arms, but orders those that you already have to be taken from you; and armed coldiers are sent to your houses to rob you o you of ether things. Thus you are left to the nercy of gnerillas, with your own lives, the ives of your wives and children, and all your property, exposed without the means of self-

SPEECE OF COLONEL FRANK WOLFORD AT defence. Permit me now to read the article ARTICLE II-AMENDMENTS.

5. The right of the people to be secure in

heir persons from unlawful and unreasonable gresse and seizures. This brings as to con-

der the question when and for what pa-

military arrests may be properly made

military may arrest spies, and other persons connicted withand in the secret service of the army of the enemy, and have them tried by military courts. The military may arrest citatus in places where active hostilities exist, o keep them from giving aid and information the enemy; and in cases of extraordin lic danger, where the civil nower sufficiently strong, the military meet persons suspected of a crawas the case of the persons ed by General Wilkinson, who we who were acconsent of being implicated in Brit's conspiracy, and also of the members of the Legislance of Louisians, arrested by Ganeral Jackcon, and likewise of the members of the
Maryland Legislatine, arrested by General
Books But in every case where a citizen is arrested, who is accused of a crime agains, the laws of his country, in a place where the civil of the milery authority, who may be aid to held the reins of the civil anthe right hard and those of the military in his right hard and those of the military in his left, and who is sworn to see the civil law fasthinlip excented—to see that he is delivered over to the civil authority; se President Jefferson did in the case of the arrest by Withhaon, and as President Liq-coln did not in the case of the arrest by Banks, and as he has not done in thousands of other cases where citizens have been arrested by military despots and pracished coa trary to law. You know full well, gentle-men, what a reign of terror Mr. Lincoln has ineugurated in our State by his arbitrary system of arrests and punishments withon: ial: how the military, in many instances. that, now the minute, in the price-tors, have set all your laws at defines, lossified you, and trampled on your rishts; how they have arrested has eds of your best citizens, men of character and worth, and cast them in prison, or hanished them from this country, without any kind of a trial whatever, either civil or mili tary, for no other reason than their opposition to Mr. Lincoln's policy, and because they were in favor of General McCleilan. And you further know that women and children and belpiess old men have not escaped.
But I am told that bad men are somelines ariested. Bad men can be punlines ariested. Bad men can be punlined by the law, and should be. I do not
want them to escape. I assert that there is no
reed of military arrests in Kentucky. The hat are at home that ought to be made. ourts are al! open, and the laws of Kents ad of the action furnish a remedy for every vil, and denounce ample punishment against very crime. I can upon my friend, who ere to advocate the cause of Mr. Lucola, to name a single crime that is not sufficiently unished in the criminal conrte of our con try, or of a single wrong that any man can to that the law does not farnish a safficient remedy for. If you cannot name one, why advocate this unlawful system of croand oppression? Does my friend y would be conficuated and they would get earl of it? Does he deny that thousands of act of it? Does he deny that thousands of ol are have been extorted from good men ader a threat from Mr. Lincoln's secret spies and informers to have them arrested if they did not pay, they having no confidence in getting justice at the hands of the military authority, and preferring in this way to only their peace? Does he deny that large sums of noney have been paid, by men who have been rrested, to lawyers, not for the benefit of heir coussel on a trial, but to procure their inflaence with military commanders, to have urjust sentences that had been passed on them mitigated or changed? The remarks that I have made in relation to the military authority in Kantacky are not intended to apply to all of the military agents, for I am and the hours that many of the military agents.

ble to gratify Mr. Lincoln's wishes in thes natters.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their cuees, papers, and effects, from narreasonble searches and seiznres. This is the most elicate of all the rights of the citizen There is something in it that I cannot niter. There is a refinement somewhere there which I cannot reach. The freemen's sacred home, the shelter of his wife and family, his and their private effects, the fam ily secreta, the secret papers containing their plans, their hopes, their fears, and the deep ont even this sacred right has been repeatedly and brutally violated by Mr. Lincoln's ders without any just cause or any prospect of good resulting thereirom. Let n

lad to know that many of them are too no

which guarantees these rights:

ARTICLE IV—AMENIMENTS.

The right of the people to the secure in their persons, hence, papers, and effects against increasonable exarches and ecizines shall not be violated, and no warrant shall be issued but on probable earse, supported by eath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or

The right of the people to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, until they are taken by due process of law. 8. The right of the accused to a speedy and mear:ial trial by a jury.

9 The right of the accused to be confronted

The right of the secured to be convoled acce to face with the witnesses against him.

These rights are violated every time the life r liberty of a citizen is taken without a fair rial before a jury of his country. The lives trial before a jury of his country. The fives of some of your citizens have been taken without any kind of a trial; in other cases, they have been tried and who there the trial was before courts that had no jurisdiction in the case and was in fact but little better than a mackery; and more than a thousand of your citizens have been deprived of their liberty without any trial at all. It is a calculated without any trial at all. It is a solemn 'hought that the life and liberty of freemen are in the absointe power of men who diaregard the lawe. Any man that ought to die would be condemned on a fair trial by a jury i his country; and any man that ought to lose his liberty would be deprived of it by the

All just punishment is for the public good; and the put lie good demands that all honor shall be given to the law, and that all those ARTICLE V-AMENDMENTS.

Ne person shall, be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, nuless on a presentation or indictment of the Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militial when in actual service in time of war or pholic danger, nor shall any person be embject for the same offence to be wice put in jewpardy of life or limb, nor offence with the property of the came against himself, nor deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ABTICLE VI-AMENDMENTS. ARTICLE VI-ARENOMENTS.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by inw, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the recumstion, to be cenfrouted with the witnessee against him, to have compileory process for obtaining witnessee in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. 10. The right of the owner to just compensation for his property when taken for public use. This right Mr. Lincoln has violated in nee. This right art. Lincoln has violated in relation to your alsaves, and every other species of property. The confiscation acts, the license given to military officers to impress property, the power given to Quartermasters in relation to property, are all in violation of this right. But I do not choose on this occasion to enter into a discussion of these questions. 11. The right of the people to the writ of abeas corpus. This right secures to the citihabeas corpus. This right scoures to the cur-zen who is unlawfully imprisoned or confined the privilege of coming before the judiciary and being discharged. For this great right the friends of civil liberty in England strug-gled, convulsed in blood, six hundred years; but Mr. Lincoln strikes tt from existe

one stroke of the pen.

12. The right of the officers and soldiers in the army to be governed by the constituin the army to be gorotter and by the army tion and laws of the country and by the army regulations. This right protects the officers and soldiers from all acts of tyranny and op-pression on the part of their superiors. The pression on the part of their superiors. The Constitution of the United States says that Congress shall make rules and regulations to govern the army, and Congress accordingly as made rules and regulations, which the fficers have to subscribe to; and every officer s bound by his oath to support the tion. Yet Mr. Lincoln, whose duty it is to bey the constitution and the army regula-tions himself, issues orders violating both the constitution and the army regulations, and expects the officers in the army to obey them
I hope my friend is now satisfied that Mr
Lincoln has violated the constitution; bn before I leave the subject, let me ask him to point to a single clanse in the constitution, which secures to the States or to the people a great right, that Mr. Lincoln has not violated.
Will my friend please to answer me? My
friend declines to answer, and try to show the clause, and I am sorry for it, for to can patriot who stands and sees all the rights and all the privileges of the people and all the great principles of civil liberty destroyed before his eyes, the knowledge that one great right remained untouched would bring to his heart something like the joy that the weary traveller feels when he finds an oasis in the

An attempt has been made to prop the fail ing fortunes of Mr. Lincoln by giving to b, im the glory of the brilliant victories achieved by our army. This is unjust. It does in justice to the gallant officers and soldiers of the army. It was their skill and valor that we,n those rictories, and they alone are entit! at to the lory. McCleilan, Grant, Sherman, Bu ck. Thomas, and all the othe coffic Hercock, Homes, and an the carry are entitled their share of the glory; but Mr. Lincocutitled to none of it. Tell me, you claim the glory for Mr. Lincoln, was it Lin-

desert.

o 'n er Sterm n whose ski ' crai 1 our army in triumph to Atlanta? Wari L'nerin or the officers and privates of our army, say, who bravely fought the batles, nobly endured the hardships, and a liantly shed the blood, which enabled Shaman to win that splendid succession of victories which brough him to Adanta? Is it Lincoln or the people of the United States that make the rmy, and furnish the money to pay and sup-ort it? Mr. Lincoln is not a warrior,

and has no claim to a warrior's glory.

I he isentitled to any glory, it is the states
man's glory. If his conduct and bearing
ave been dignified and grave, befitting the olema scenes through which the country has been pessing during his administration-If measures segacious and sensible, tending to recure the happiness of the people and the horor of the country—then he has established has claim to statesmanship, and should receive icy as has adopted and is pure the wise and comprehensive policy of the en-ightened statesman—not the policy which is advalated to preserve the Union, restore is and order, and bring back peace and harmoto the people; but that it is a marrow, self , and contracted policy, which is calculated o engunder strife, increase confusion, projone the war, and bring rule and descriction to the country. In proof of this, let me snomit a few facts and arguments. We have had a war of more than three years' duration, which has all the time been

getting more gigantic in its proportions. Our army still grows larger. The number of our sleln still increases, the deep dark spiri of re-venge still widons and expands, and all the rrors of war grow more na mercus and more herrors of war grow more numerous and more herrible. There is no prespect of peace. Let meach, where fault is it that the war is not closed, and the Union swel? it is not the fault of the cificers of our army, for they are faithful and skilful. It is not the fault of the soldiers, for they are noble and brave. Our army has proved its skill and valor by defeating the rebels on numerous battle fields, and capturing several of their armica, it has nobly done its duty and its whole duty. The conquests of our army have been nite. The conquests of our army have been uprising. We have taken possession of and low occupy large portions of rebet territory; we have captured Nashville, New Orleans, ficksburg, Kuoxville, and planted the stars and stripes on the walls of Atlanta; we have riven the rebels to Petersburg and Richmond, and will I hope spars have presented of and will, I hope, soon have possession of both; but still the war goes on with mashated fory, and large drafts are now making to fur-nishmen needed for the field. The fault is not in the people, for they have furnished men and oney to carry on the war without etiut or escure. The fault is in this: The President mesears. The fault is in this: The President and his counsellors and party, those who rale the Congress, have not had sense enough to see the difference between whipping an army had conquering a people. The robel army had been often whipped, but the Southern people are not conquered. Nor are they likely to be either conquered or conclinated while the number of the president of the people are not conquered. and cruel policy of Mr. Lincola pre

There are two concess of policy proposed to pur ard. The one is Mr. Lincola's policy, nich is to whip the rebel army, free by force which is to whip the rebel army, free by force the slaves of the South, conquer and subjugate the Southern people, confined their property, degrade and disgrave them, and bring them back into the Union, if stall, which theracter and without property. The other is the policy of General McCleilan, which is to whip the rebel army, protect the Southern people in the enjoyment of their property, and, by acts of justice, mercy, and kindness, win the people back to their siegiance and to the love of the Union, thus bringing them back with their property and with their character, to be once more a part of pride and glory of this great nation, elect Mr. Lincoln, and his policy continnes for the ensuing four years, and as a necessary consequence the war continues. He has no skill in this restren, no streamment to step the war. The leading idea of his Administration will be, as it has been, to abolish slavery by force. This is avowed in the platform of his party, and in his address "Fo whom it may concern." Connected wish this idea, and as a means of enforcing it, is the idea of conquest, including concerns of private property, clunder in cation of private property, plunder, in-olerance, and cruel treatment to rebel it zene. In opposition to this idea, the louthern people are a unit; and, before they will submit to it, they will fight as long as a man can be found to fight. We will defeat ree samy only to find another ready for us, fired with indignation, and influence with fired with indignation, and influed with reverge. Old men and boys will rush to the army and court death. In view of these facts, who can doubt, if Mr. Lincolaris re-elected, that the war will continue four years longer?

And what, let me ask, will be the dreadful consequences to the people of the nation? Let us look at a few of them. The wealth of the nation will be exhausted, and a debt entailed upon me that we never can pay. So many men will have to be taken from the fields to the army that the products of the country will fall and famine will ensue. The land will be filled with menraing for the almost countless numbers of on best men that will be slain; and the general grief will be almost conditions in motion of one best men that will be sincreased by the cripples and widows and orphans, who will become (I was almost tempted to say) a host which no man can number. Nor is this the worst. The continual occurrence of violence, blood, and crime will harden the hearts of the people; the minds of the people, being continually beat on war, and only war, will have no time for the enabling and enlightening pursuits of literature and science; and thus we will see the nation go down in the scale of intellect and of morals as long as the war continues, so that at the end of lour more years, instead of being, as we ware at the commencement of the search end of four more years, instead of ceing, as we were at the commencement of the war, a wealthy, intelligent, free, virtuous, and happy people, we will be a poor, hard-hearted, miscrable people, fit only to be ruled by the iron hard of Lincolu's despotism. From these ireadful consequences there is no escape exo all our hopes, death to the government, leath to the cause of civil liberty on the American continent.

Now, gentlemen, let us turn from this gloomy prospect, and examine, for a short time, the consequences that will follow the election of General McClellan. He is a Union man —sn unconditional Union man. The leading idea of his Administration will be the preservation of the Uniou? He says in his letter of idea of his Administration will be the preservation of the Union! He says in his letter of acceptance: "The Union is the one condition of peace. We ask no more." And in the same letter he says: "The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement." He further says: "The Union must be preserved at all heards." He will adopt a wise and liberal policy, restore to the people all their rights, and set the constitution up again as the supreme law of the land, for he holds that the constitution is sufficient for any emergency. Freedom of speech. cientior any emergency. Freedom of sp faciant for any emergency. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of election will be revived; all the rights of the States will be respected; the great principles of civil ilberty will triumph; martial law will be removed from our diste; the writ of habeas corpus will come back; the prison doors will fig open, and your imprisoned citizens will come forth, those that present causes will come forth, those that are righteons and innocent returning to the eijoyment of liberty and to the bosom of their families again, and those that are wicked and guilty going to the civil courts for trial and punishment; law and order will be restored, and the love of the people for their government and laws wil be made manifest; and, last but not least, the owners of all the private property that has been taken for public use will be paid for it. In addition to this, the military will again become the friends and protectors of the people; your banished citizens will be brought home; and public confidence will be restored and secured. This course will make the peo-ple of the loyal States united and heavy once more. Theu the work of the reconciliation of the South begins. All the confiscation acts will be repealed; all the abolition proclamations will be revoked, and African slavery become again exclusively a creature of the States, and subject to State laws and State government alone, there to abide its time until, in the course of Caristian civilization. tian civilization, a free and enlight-ened people, without force or violence, shall, prompted by their own minds, as: upon the question for themselves. The people of the South will be distinctly told that they shall cave all their rights, and every grarantee for their future observance that can be reasonably desired. McClellan will say to the whole South what he said to the people of Western Virginia in May, 1961, when he took his vic-torious army there. I will read the closing

part of that address:

part of that address:

I have ordered troops to cross the Obio river. They come as your friends and as your brothers,—as anomies only to the armed rebels who are greying noon jou. Your homes, your families, and your property are safe ander our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected, notwithstanding all that has been said by the traiters to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves. Understand oneithing clearly. Nat only will was best in surrection on their part.

These, noble sentiments of McClellan will fill the Southern people with admiration, as they did the people of Western Virginia at the time, and, having considence in the integrity as well as the justice and mercy of the main, their old love of the Union will revive; they will come back by States over Davids head, if he does not prevent the poming

sack at their head. Gentlemen, the true issue in this election is McClellan, Union, and Liberty, or Lincoln, Disunion, and Slavery.

Senator Wade and Winter Davis, who ent out such a fierce manifesto against Mr. Lincoln a few weeks ago, have taken the stump in his behalf for the Presidency. As they choose to stultify themselves, let them. We don't know that they could be better onployed.

Mr. Lincoln is a long man, but we are expecting to make short work of him.

September 29-10 A. M. T. Me or General Helleck: The or General Ralleck:

Gen. Auger's corps advanced this fore con and carried the very strong fortifications and long line of intrenchments below Chapin's farm, with nome 15 pieces artillery and from 200 to 560 prisoners. Gen. Cod was wounded, but not seriously, Gen. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the New Market road and intrenchments, ried the New Market road and intrenchments, and centered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few prisoners. He is now marching on to Richmond. I left Birney where the road intersects the New Market and Richmond road. The whole country is filled with field fortifications thus far.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

New York, Sept. 29.
The Herald's 10th army corpe correspondent under date of 27th says: Secretary Seward, Assis ant Secretary of Wer Dana, and Senator Washburn, of Illinois, have been on a brieffytish to General Grant. Yesterday they NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

briefvisit to General Grant. Yesterday they were occorted by Generals Grant, Butler, Burner, and Ord, on an excursion up the river to the limits of our line.

On approaching Dutch Gap the enemy opened on them with their battery at Hawhitt House. As the shells begun falling about them pretty thick and fast the Secretary of State suggested that his weapon was the pen, and seldom killed people, and that he was not prepared to enemounter the rebel battery with that weapon, thereupon the boat turned about and returned thereupon the boat turned about and returne down the river to Harrison's Landing, at which point distinguished guests were trans-fevered to the steamer Baltimore, and proceed-ed slone on their voyage home.

All reports that have gone abroad that the

rebel government are evacuating Richmond are labe. It is stated that Jeff Davis has gone to Georgia to head off Stephens and Brown in their efforts to restore that State to the Union. The situation in that direction so far as the cause is concerned is considered critical in the extreme, and nothing less than Jeff serven on presence are researched. person can reconcile the citizens of that State to a longer endurance to rebel rule. to a longer endurance to rebel rule.

Hood samy is also reported to be in such a state of utter demoralization that the presence of their President is considered uccessary to bear them up to a fighting point.

The Herald's Washington special says

The Herald's Washington special says the reace proposition matter has been so often made the subject of pure canards, that the people are cautions in believing any statements in regard to it, and are willing to go no further than to admit that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. In reference to Georgia's proposition there was more fire than smoke. It is teyond doubt that week before last peace propositions from certain authorized parties in Georgia were placed in the hands of a member of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. Washington, Sept. 28.
Several deserters from Lee's army reached here to day and say there are indications of the eracuation of Richmond. The Vergiuia troops however protect against it, and should the robel authorities do so they would cause a mutiny among Verginia troops. These conscripts state that the Confederat s

making preparations which look very much like an evacuation. Several government workshops have been clusted, the machiney of which have been re-moved further South. When these parties left Richmond the machine and other shops were being packed for removal, if deemed necessary. Large num-bers of mechanics have been conscripted for the rebel army.

Major-General Dix:

A despatch from General Grant gives a helegram taken from yesterdey's Richmond Whig, dated Charlottaville, which says that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 8 A. K., that our forces are also at Jonesbero, and that no damage had been done to the railroad track between Christian creek and Staunton. No direct communication has been had with Sheridan for several days.

Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerillas that infest the country in his rear.

Despatches to forty minutes after nine last night have been received from Sherman at WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

aright have been received from Sherman at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported at Nashville.

(For deepatches are to 9 30 last night. The spemy did not attack at Polaski, but took the pike toward Fayetteville, and were pursued about the miles will be not considered.

about tine miles by our cavalry. General Rousseau is returning with his infantry to Nashville. Desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force General Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communications.

The draft is quietly progressing lu all the Stares, but voluntary enlistments being more speedily available than the draft all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward by every possible means rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce Sherman and enable him not only to hold his position, but also, without delay, to push on his campaign.

E. K. STANTON,

NASSVILLE Sept. 29 A party of rebels crossed the Chattanoga road yesterday, this side of Trilishoma, and destroyed about fifty yards of the track, and cut the telegraph wires. The telegraph his been repaired to-day.

A telegram from Columbia says Biffle, with 1000 men is making for the line of the North-

A telegram from Columbia says Biffle, with 000 men, is making for the line of the North-western Railway. Forrest is believed to be at or near Fayetteville.

Richmond papers of Monday contain the following items: On Saturday and yesterday heavy cannon ading was heard in the direction of Harrisons

soling was heard in the direction of Harrisons-burg.

Gen. Early reached Kesselton at 11 o'cleek yesterday. Dotations are divided whether the will make a stand or fall farther back. There is considerable eexcitement among the citz-ns of Siannton, and many are leaving. The sick and wounded and the Government store bave been moved to a place of safety. Sheridan, may take Staunton, but its capture will avail him nothing.

will avail him nothing.

The Valley since the war began has been a race-ground. Sheridan has reached the other end of the course, and if he don't pull up of his own accord he will be pulled.

From Culpepper, we learn that there is no enemy in that country, except a small hody of cavalry, who burned a bridge recently.

No movements of any consequence by the en-emy are reported up to the last account. The expulsion of the citizens of Atlanta has een complete.

A large force of mounted Yankees are collected at Pound Gap, with the intention of making a raid on the Virginia salt-works. We presume it is the same force that was at Lexington, Kentucky, two weeks ago. They

Admiral Farragut will, it is said, soon engage in very important naval operations.
The Post's Washington special says:
War Department has decided that a draman may furnish a substitute after he is papied in camp.

papied in camp.

The peace rumons are all premature. The Government is in possession of no such documents as were reported.

Eaper Countier has vetoed the resolution of Aldarmen to Eliminate the of the Board of Aldermen to illuminate the streets in homor of our victories. A special to the Post from Washington says: Gen Hooker left here for Cincinnati

this morning. The reported capture of Stanz ton by Sheridan is confirmed. Washington, Sept. 29.

A or a careful inquiry it cannot be assertiued that any importance is attached in cial circles to the rumored peace propositions. Georgia, not he generally known that the

we to our soldiers in Southern prisons to obtained by their wives and parents by letter or proper vonchers being presented.

It is east that Farragut will soon be relieved
to the command of the Gult, and placed in
sometime of the North Atlantic blockading
fleet. Admiral Lee will succeed farragut in
sometimed of the Mobile fleet.

FORTERS MONROE, Sept. 28 Richmond papers of the 25th contains the Charleston, Sept. 23 .- Truce communica

ons took place in the barbor to-day, and 18 arkee Surgeom and Captains were released 'us. A number of women and children research on board the Yankee truce steamer. A clergyman and five soldiers came into per lines to-day.
Stores and clothing to the amount of 160

Notes and circuing to the amount of 150 hoves from the Sanitary Commission of New York for the Yankee prisoners in our hands were received and brought to the city.

Our returned prisoners report a recent intresse of troops at Hilton Head from New York. On the let of October an exchange of naval

prisoners will take place in the harbor. BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 29.
The Democrate have had a very large corchight The Democrate have had a very large torchight. An enthusi-astic meeting was held in front of the Olnb-room, at which speeches were made by the flox. A. Browning, Dr. Skelton, and others.

Wassisgron, Sept. 29.
It is not seen how 2 corps, moving by thon-mands on the north side of the James river are going to make a very formidable movement on Rickmond; hence the opinion prevails in military circles that the advance announced in Grant's despatches to-day is rather a feint beau an estreet opening for an attack on tickmond from the north Still it is believed

at an important movement cannot be lon-

rew reval campe're. The ''k short the General Hooker will speedily arrive in Cinme command of his n w departm a ...

The Richmond Examiner say the nime of prisoners received in Richmond from May o September 1st was 1,656, and that this sees not include those theo from Hoster in a Vancy campaign, or from What a Perceius, before he took the Welson Rail-Whig asserts that Gilmore and J net

The Whig asser's that Gilmore and J may at Ruchmond without paying their hotel at land that it has just been pad by the lovel Secretary of War.

A North Carolina paper asserts that the mountains of that Siste are full of traitors, and report that a band of seventy-five men made a decent upon Mitchell county, on the 14 b, and shot two men, captured and carried list b, and shot two men, captured and carried of twenty-five members of the Home Guards, a veral citiz ns, ten negroes, and a large number of horses and mules, and were evidently moving to escape to the Yankee lines.

New York, Sept. 30.

The Herald's City Point correspondent, under date of the 28th, says: If the tone of the tews from the army expresses any naussal feeling of enthusiaem it is because that feeling is merely the reflection of the heapsancy of crary soldier here. The recent victories in the valley, the straits of the enemy's army before the rejutomed and inviscorated army new e the reinforced and in vigorated army now seembled here, are all matters for congratula-icn, and are facts which tend to render the cops exceedingly hopeful as to the regult of a present campaign.

From deservers and refugees we know that

the number consternation prevails at Rush-nond, and that the citizens are packing p their household goods and leaving. the Paymaster and clerk who lately brounded with the funds of the rebel casury, which they took good care to convert into greenbacks and gold, were to first rate to desert the sinking ship and be first rate to desert the sinking ship, and ow we learn that J ff Davis himself has left chmond for the purpose of visiting Hood's

The Herald's Harper's Ferry correspondent of the 29th ears we have nothing from Sher-ionn later than Sunday evening at Newmar-ket. His advance was near Stanaton, occa-Focally getting within sight of some of Early's men, and picking them np. They no longer show fight, but seem wholly dispirited. They seem to consider the Confederacy used up. Some of them state, that, when General Crook charged upon them at Fisher's Hill, they all supposed for the time that Gen. Early was captured, but he escaped very miarly was captured, but he escaped very mi-Early was captured, ont he escaped very mirrorulously. He was trying to rally his men, and stood to the last.

General Thomas purved Early's flying columns with three little regiments that night and also the next day, capturing prisoners

enetantly. Gen. Sheri'an supposes Gen. Averill with tim until this morning, when he learned that Averill had gone into camp for the night. This is said to have been the cause of the relief

of the latter from duty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.
Late Southern papers contain the forlowing:
The Macon Confederate commenting on the
opositious for peace tendered by General
therman, says: Governor Brown replied that
her macotisations could lead to no practical
erult, as Sherman was only General of one
deeral army and he was Governor of only
the Confederate State.

e Confederate State.
A correspondent says Hood is in cheriul
rits, and, before many months, the Federwill hear of him through quite a novel end unexpected channel. The Montgomery Advertiser says General nder has gone into Arkansus with a very

Jeff Davis is on his way to Georgia. He nede a speech at Salishner, N. C., and said, but, though reverce had befallen them, the pirit of the Confederacy was nuhroken, and would yet bring peace and independence om a hated foe. He called on all to enter on a navou need to women to marry no on who shirked the duties of a soldier.

The Charleston Courier, of the 231, on the uthority of a correspondent, says that an preement has been effected between the rebof government and a commissioner representing certain European population, by which a me thirty thousand soldiers of approved water will be added to their armles. They are to receive a grant of land belonging to the Confederacy, but when is not stated.

A correspondent intimates that these men re to come from Holland.

The Macon Telegraph says that rafugees report Sherman's army going North by thousands, and his force is now very small whether these men are going North out of the writer or transference (Grant that are nearly the says and the says and the says are t service or to reinforce Grant they are mashie

The Post's Washington special says: Pro-wat Marshal-General Fry decides that persons who paid commutation money in February and March are exempt from the draft for the period of one year from the time of payment.

Forrest on the night of the 28th was at Fayetteville, with nearly his whole force, on route to the Chattanooga railroad. A small part of the road was destroyed by a small body of the chattanooga railroad and the chattan rebeia. Parties of rebel cavalry are scattered clong the line of this railroad, and an attack is exprehended at Duck and Elk river bridges. On the Tonnessee and Alabams railroad all the bridges and trestlee between Athers and Prinaski, a distance of 30 miles, have been de-

Late advices report Gen. Rousecau at Tal-lebema. The road and wires are in working order to that point.
A telegram from Pulaski of the 30th, reols were fired upon on differroads yesterday. everal Federal officers, who were captur-

d, have escaped.

Many privates are coming into our lines.

Forrest has twenty-two wagon-loads of amountion and nine pieces of artillery. Two re 10-pound Parrott's.

Of the artillery captured at Athens, six have escaped.

pieces have been sent across the river. rt of the 18th Michigan were captured in ht at Athens. catur is again reported captured by

Wheeler.

In a fight at Sniphur Branch trestie, Col.
Lethrop, of the 111th U. S. O. T., Lient.
Carter, and Assistant Surgeon Fred Wagner,
of the 3d Tennessee, were killed. The total
Federal loss was 75 killed and 8 wounded.
The 3d Tennessee cavalry, Col. Muun, 313
in number, were captured at Sulphur trestie.
The nearross were all treated as prispners of negroes were all treated as prisoners of was, and the officers allowed their private property. The officers will be paroled at Ma-ridian, Miss., and sent to Memphis for ex-

bange.
Forrest moved his lines under a flag of ruce at Sulphur Branch trestle.
The rebels are reported in large numbers apposite Florence and along the line of the

is believed that another attack in force

It is believed that another attack in force will be made on Palaski.

Wasserrow, Sept. 30.

Patsergers from City Point report that early on Wednesday night the 10th corps, under Ord. began to move from their old position to Jones creek on the James of er. where a pontoon had been thrown across the liver, and at once began to cross.

By 12 o'clock the advance grand encaeded in effecting the creeting in affect and before

reflecting the cruesing in safety, and before splight the whole corps got over. An adsence was immediately ordered, and the incendents on Chapin's farm were carried in little resistance. There appeared to be seen that the content of the content o tiew rebal troops in the intrendments. It thought that they had been previously bdrawn to be sent up the valley to check criden on the Weldon road, fearing a blow in Grapt. We have, however, captured 00 or 4,000 prisoners and 15 pieces of

e 18 h corps, under Birney, advanced fem Dep Gap and carried the intrendments with ease. The rebels showed but little dispending to contest the ground. They appeared to be completely surprised. Of the subsent movements of our troops nothing was wn at City Point. There was nothing to cate that the advance of Ord or Birney had been checked. It is confidently blieved at Gity Point that the rebels have withdrawn large numbers of tropps from the defences of Richmond, and sent them up the valley to sid Early. This being the case, Ord and Birney

ny. This certain the case, Ord and Birney in make considerable progress before the lise can concentrate their forces.

On Wednesday night, the rebels made a risus attack on our advance earthworks in out of Fort Sedgewick, on the Jernsalem as k road. These intrenchments were held a portion of the 2d brigade, 34 division, become said the rebels were hardsomely and the rebels were hardsomely and the rebels were hardsomely and corps, and the rebels were handsomely re-leed with considerable loss. These are the prike which were captured from the rebel weeks ago, and this is the second nasuccessful attempt of the rebels to retake them. The troops who attacked were com-manded by Col. Russell, and Fort Sedgewick opened fire on them and accelerated their re-treat. Russell had his men in line of battle in less than ten minutes after the attack.

St. Johns, K. F., Sept. 29. The steamer Saxonia, from Sonthampton 21st, passed Cape Race this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her news is three days later. The London Times says the capture of Atlanta is the crowning success of the South restern army.

The rebel loan had declined 3 per cent.

Console 88%@88% for money.

WASEINGTON, Sept. 30, 9:10 P. M. A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated 3:30 this evening at City Point, states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day on their extreme right, capturing a number of A later deepatch, dated this evening at 5

cck, and just received, rays nothing has a received from Gen. Years since he carried the enemy's line near the Poplar Grove

Intost genera from that saures that bas rancha s department we sine we could his call's Staumon hereto ore mentioned. Despatches from Newl on received this revai ing at that place but ! - it y -y f

te the town.

A teach irom Gon, S

on Ittil
customs are of 2000 him over and m de am string delle i a i of . 18

The tengtaph between Franklin and R. l., teen interrapted since high, indicating the researce of rebellen the south at transif the read. It was supposed, that, i. G. n.
living reached Harrison Station and found
he read out east of him, he would actuapt to
each Rolla, where Gen. McNeil is strengthung the post, having the entire male uppustion working on the fortifications. One of e forts commands every approach to the General Fisk has called out the militia of

orth Miscouri again to take the field against a grerillas. He confirms all the accounts of Cettrelia massacre. General Douglas is ady in pursuit of the Anderson butchers. A train went down to Da Soto to-day, and ound the Iron Monntain Railroad clear, and aw nothing of the enemy. The condition of fairs below De Sata is unknown. The reb-is captured about one thousand pigs of lead. The steamer Bart Able, well armed left esterday for below, to serve as a picket boat eneral Picasanton relieved General Blain om the command of the city and county of

L Louis to-day.
The mail agent of the Southwestern Branch silroad serived here to-night, and reports at Gen. Ewing reached Harrison Station out 10 o'clock last night, closely pursue the enemy. Fighting going on.
Escaped prisoners, who arrived at De Sotod-sy, reports that Pilot Knob is still held
the rebels, but their number is probably

BEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAO, } September 26—P. M. Five deserters came in last night, and gavenus was up to the colored pickets of the h corps.
The rebel coldiers do not show so much an-

ipathy to colored soldiers as formerly.

Sometime ago they made it a rule to fire agon those soldiers whenever they made their appearance, but now they do not fire on them any more promptly than upon white sol-Deserters are also willing to accept food from colored soldiers, and will set and eat

CAPT. BOWLES AND HIS EMPLOYES.-We ar deretand that Captain Theo. C. Bowles, Quartermaster at Jeffersonville, posterday addressed his employes, saying that he expected dem to vote for Lincoln in November: that Lincoln was the Union candidate, and all who voted against him were disloyal. He suid that he would retain none but warm Administration men in his employ, and all of these who intended to support McClellan wight consider themselves discharged. At the corclusion of his harangue, he called for an expression of the political feeling of the men, and promptly discharged all who signified their intention of voting for McClellan One man employed in the carpenter shop said that he was not a politician, and refused to tell for whom he would cast his hallot His foreman farnished him with a discharge. We copy the precions document verbatim:

Q. M. DEP'T, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND . September 30, 1854. )
Copt. Theo. C. Bowles, Depot Q. M.
Sig: The bearer, Garl Will, is this day discharged from my employ for the following reasons: Wouldn't tell how he vote

A. EITLER, Foreman. What do the loyal people of the United hates think of the electioneering trick as practised by this pompons ludividual la honlder straps, who signs his name "Theo C. Bowles, Capt. and A. Q. M."? Has Mr Lincoln clothed him with office to decide up on the loyalty of the people, and pronounce all traitors who refuse to indorse the policy of the Administration? Does the Government pay him to electioneer for a particular candidate, and closhe him with power to exercise in the most arbitrary manner? What right has he to pronounce judgment upon the loyalty of McClellan and those who support him? Will the people permit such outrages to be boldly practised without offering one word of remonstrance? Let their haliots in November speak their condemnation of all

such sets. We are further informed that Capt. Bowless has made it obligatory for all of his employee to attend the Lincoln demonstration at New Albany to-day. They are to go in procession, carry banners, and shout for Old Abe and Andy Johnson. Comment is ldle.

No TROOPS FOR THE FRUNT.-All troops with Atlanta, so it is useless for the troups to go forward. It is thought there are enough troops at Nashville to defend the city from all attacks, and General Rousseau claims to be sufficiently strong to cope with Forrest. We hope scon to hear of our gallant men routing the tebels and driving them from the soil of

Ternessee. A New York paper says that Semme having been catried off by a British craft after his surrender as a priscoer of war. "is now a debt to the United States." We hope that he will fall into the sea, and that then he

will not long remein a floating debt, The abilition organs say that Unlor victories in the field strengthen the Administration cause. Well, just hurry np the victorice, let them strengthen what they will. We are willing to run the risk if the radicals

LECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKPORT, Eept. 28, 1866 CATSES DECIDED.

M. Quarry vs Griffin et av. (Driellan; affirmed weitetjal vs Blabry et al, Livingston; affirmed. Fully vs Alexander, Madison; affirmed. Fully vs Alexander, Madison; affirmed. Eligible vs. Madison; affirmed. Eligible vs. Madison; eversed, Lemon & Rowlan vs Betta, Scott; reversed, Witkins vs Sullivan, Woodford; appeal dismlased—of malorder.

J. Harrel vs. Harrel at al, Pavless. This court deliced that the paper purporting to be the will le not least will of the said decodent. ORDERS.

Sollee et al ve Strart et al, Grant; reenouse deli-d, relation modified, and pelition for rehearing Ashnews Withers, Scotl;
Ashnews Withers, Scotl;
Cantrill ve Sinchalr, Scotl;
Cantrill ve Sinchalr, Scotl;
Ashlery vs Same, Sovt;
Daviese et al ve Wide, Jr., &c., Scotl;
Thomas ot al ve Heruden's executor, Owen; con

Batterton ve Ware et ux, Bourbon; was enbmilted FRANKFORT, Sept. 29, 1864. CAUSES DECIDED.

Butler vs. Kennick, Ciake; affirmed.
17tie vs. Caperiot, Ciake; affirmed.
17tie vs. Caperiot, Ciake; affirmed.
2 paren vs. Meyburg a Heilman, Louisvilla Chanoo;
3 infirmed.
18tyan vs. Thempson, Ohrislian; reversed.
18tyan vs. Thempson, Ohrislian; reversed.
18tyan vs. Commonwealth, Franklia; reversed.
18trana vs. Commonwealth, Franklia; reversed.
18th State of the Sta

cearing and inagment set saide, and a rehearing randed.

McGarrett'e va McGarrett, Bullitt; Bnie vz. appellit's comment, discharged.

Ena oock vs. Whotte, Owen;

Farmer, et al, vz. Richardson, &b., Fayette;

liunier, et al, vz. Richardson, ab., Fayette;

liunier, et al, vz. Richardson;

liunier's admir vs. Whaley, kc., Harrison;

liedd's ex'r vs. Billock's adm'r, Harrison;

were implied on brish.

Faangpont. Sast 30 1844

FRANKPORT, Sept. 30, 1864. CAUSES DECIDED. ORDERS.

The ve Clough's adm'r, Harrison, continued.

[telmas &c. ve Garfield, &c., Harrison; continued.

stewers w took, Harrison;

Nvight ve Cuppage, Harrison;

kvight ve Cuppage, Harrison;

were submitted as

MARRIED. n Los Augelos, Califorola, at the residence of O' ilds, Brg., on Thursday evening, August 18th, - Rev. Father Mora, Mr. Joseph Herra, Ja., os Faran Jane Seaman, of Ciucinnati, Ohio. By Rev. G W. Brush, at the retidence of the hride ather, on Thursday, the 29th itst., Mr Chanlast terms to Miss Fannie B. Mart. 33td2\*

DIED. 26th last., at '2 M , of liver disease, FRED opsort of David Stern, in the 42d year of he this city, on Tuesday night, Sept. 27th, Josep m the evening of the 24th instant, Mr. Charleton Mercale, of typheid phenmonia, aged 33 years tree of Farette county (late of the Spencer Honse teinnati).

Gincinnati).
After a short and painful illness, at his residence, it his bertille, beptember 28th, at 5% o'clock, John in Lans, aged 30 years.
At Dolambia, 9.0., on the 30th of August law, Loutsal Europe Mircustla, aged 7 years and 6 months angher of Louise and Wm.C. Mitchell, deceased.
Of consumption, in Williamburg, Ohlo, Sept. 2, in hope of a happy immortality, W. II ELLIS, sou o. S. and C. A. Ellis, in the 28th year of his age. On the evening of the 19th in t. Joan R. Hugher on of Thomas A. Hurle, a set wanty five years.

delayed.

The appointment of Admiral Ferragut to the command of the North Atlantic Squarpm means business. Wilmington and Fort Darting are of course the objective points of the command of the Square of course the objective points of the command of the North Atlantic Squarpm results are of course the objective points of the command of the Course through Richmond papers, and the creek through Richmond Paper

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1804. FOR PRESIDENT.

B. MCCLELLAN. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

GEO H. PENDLETON ELECTORA'S TICKET STATE AT LARGE. FRANK WOLFORD, of Cusey.

THORNTON F. MARSHALL, of Bracke T. A. DUKE, of McCracken SECOND DISTRICT. B. L. RITTER, of Christian.

THIED DISTRICT. T. C. WINFREY, of Cumberland POURTH DISTRICT. J. P. BARBOUR, of Washington FIFTH DISTRICT. W. F. BULLOUK, of Jefferson.

SIXTH DISTRICT. A. H. WARD, of Harrison. SEVENTH DISTRICT. GEO, S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine RIGHTH DISTRICT. W A. EOSKINS, of Garrard.

NINTH DISTRICT.

HARRISON TAYLOR, of Mason.

SEND THE MCCLELLAN TICKET TO THE SOL ERS .- A contemporary earnestly advises his aders to send by letter the McClellan ticket to the soldiers in the army, with an negent treaty that the recipients shall vote the ticket at the coming election. He addresses this excellent advice 10 "all fathers, brothers, wives, sisters, and all others who have relaous or friends in the army," adding justly: The only hope of peace and unity depends apon it. There is great difficulty in getting our tickets to the army unless this course is taken. It is a vitally important recommendation, and we beg every subscriber to heed and act upon it. There is probably not one of them who has not some friends or friends in the army whom he could address In that manner. The result of the election and the fate of the country may depend, readers, pon your promptly acting on this suggesion." We heartily second this fit and timely commendation. Let it on every account be sithfully carried out everywhere.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING .- We have stated, in two or three articles, that, as the ste of gold has declined, the prices of pro ace, merchandise, &c., ought to come down. e have in consequence received several leta, asking why we do not set an example coming down in the price of our paper and charges for advertising. The question, lough intended no doub; to be a home brust, is easily answered. It is simply aband to suppose that we can afford to reduce r rates whilst we have to pay present prices or all the material and all the labor that we employ. The price of the great amount of white paper that we use has not been reduced one farthing. On the contrary, it is continually going up. We have to pay twenty-five Lisper pound whereas we formerly paid but ine to nine and a quarter; the cost is nearly rebled. To our compositors we pay nearly double what we formerly did. Then there is a heavy government tax upon every sheet of paper, every pound of luk, and all the other naterial that we use, another upon every adertisement that we publish, and another upon every dollar of income if hy singularly good luck we happen to have any, Newspaper ublishers are taxed far more heavily, far more oppressively, by the Federal Government, than any other class of the community. It would almost seem as if the Government's

express purpose were to tax them out of the We can say to our friends and to those who are not our friends that there is not an article of merchandlee ln onr city, not an article of produce in our markets, the rates of which have not been advanced at least two or three if not five times as much as those of the enbecriptions and advertising of the Louisville Journal. We have advanced on subscriptions only from ten dollars to tweive per year, and we challenge anybody to name a salable commodity in the city or country noon which the advance has been so ght, or even half so light, as that upon the enterriptions and advertising of the Journal las been. There is not a merchant or produceintended for General Sherman's front are now | dealer or laborer in the community who will stopped at this city. While Forrest remains not tell you that he could not live upon so in Tennessee, no communication dan the had light an advance as we have made. You can find nothing marketable that has gone up so little as 20 per cent. We now publish our

paper and advertise at scarcely living rates. I is not for the Journal, then, to set the ex male of lower prices, unless it would set the example of perishing. Our friends will elways find no publishing at as low rates as we can afford. We trust that they will ask no more. We cannot insist too earnestly, and the | tucky across the Ohio river into Indiana A rublic cannot lusist too earnestly, that the prices which rose so enormously with the rise of gold, and avowedly on account of it, should fall with the fall of gold. It was due to the people, even before the decline of gold, that the prices of innumerable articles should

come down. We helieve as firmly as we helieve in the existence of eternal tinth, that it depends upon the result of the panding Presidential eved ct ton era ro era ew redtedw roise a restored Union. There is no chance under beaven that we can have it if the war shall continue to be prosecuted upon the Lincoln policy. There is no cancelvable moral truth that is, to our minds, more a truth than this. Every man whose vision is not shut in hy the fourfold bandage of prejudice, passion, fa-

town was fired and destroyed. We give the sticism, and self-Interest, must see it. reports as we heard them, scarcely knowing Let us view the matter calmly. It is unde which to place the most confidence in. We niable that we may gain great military suchope to strive at the truth of the story to-day. cases, as we have done, under Mr. Lincoln's There is no doubt that a serious difficulty war policy, we may conquer and shatter occurred at Leavenworth, which resulted ln a and disperse the main armies of the rebels, great loss of property to the Indianians. We we may capture their chief cities and towns, caunot give the particulars and vouch for the we may take possession of their form and bataccuracy of the statement, teries, we may destroy their burvests and The Administration is remarkable for lay waste their fields and habitations, and putting men in the wrong places. The strongstill they will never, while the breath of life at possible Illustration of this fact is found in r. mains, consent to come back and live, or the appointment of so many politicians to the try to live, under the operation and sway of bighest places in our armies. And now Gan. Luceln's radical and remoraeless measures. Hooker, who, as a corps commander, hasever They do not helieve, that, under the crushing been one of the most terrible fighters in the preseure of those measures, life to them would service, has been taken from the field and stae life. They know that their millions of tioned at Cincinnati to superintond the adsky was would be set free, with full permission ministration of the affairs of a military deto remain where they are. They know that partment, a place that could be fully se well if these would be what nine-tenths of the free not a great deal better filled by any one of c' scha have been every where -au idle, worthscores of officers whose absence from the field lets. vicious, and intolerable population, livwou dn't be missed. Very likely we shall lug by theft, pillage, and robbery. They next hear of Sherman's being recailed from know that they and their families would be Atlanta to enact the military magis rate somemade putpers, beggers, vagaboads, by the where. How would Grant do as a magistrate, ail-sweeping confiscation of their property, working in the milst of hooks and manuwhich would be partitioned out among the scripte? slaves, the new lords of the soil. They know that the slaves, rendered vain and arrogant The Campaign Pamphlet is now acd insoleut by their novel position as the ready, and can he had in quantities to suit, landholders of the country, and bearing arms, and accustomed to the use of them. would constitute a wild and fierce and revoltfort, Ky. ing mass of humanity or semi-humanity, in the midst of which it would be utterly im possible for a Christian people to dwell. They know that they would either have to exterminate the millions of negroes by iron and lead and steel in a conflict more horrible, ay far more horrible, than even and placed a full list in his hand. Let that e one now raging between the South and young rebel miscreant be identified and punthe North, or be compelled to abandon the ished. His neck is too long. Sc. a as a region unlohabitable by white men. The abolition organ, the Louisville ac: 10 forth with their families, houseless. Fries, talks about "the prond, loyal, and

less, starved, desolate wanderers npon

see of the earth. Yes, they know all

things and a hundred more of similar

speak of the "prond, loyal, and palmy character, and, knowing them, they car, see drys" of the Louisville Press no reason on earth why they should not re-Forney's Press asks "whether General gard death, death for themselves and for their " rellen belongs to the army or the navy." wives and little ones, as far better than an " will be commander-in-chlef of both after mission to the Lincoln policy. No men can possibly be more ack out than the 1th of rext March. we are to see victories wou under the present Is Jiff Davis has left Rich would on a trip Administration, notwithstanding is munto the South. We think it a quation wheth-

s.r us policy, for victories now will render re- e- he meens to go back.

An abelition organ says that General construction all the carier w' on a w'se ard udicions policy shall in better days he siont cClellan "has had little share in the sucesses of this war." Rich Mountain and Aned. Yet Federal victories at this time tend no ictam thunder abroad their rebnke of the more to make the South submit than the coll esting of the storm tends to make the traveller throw off his coat. The Southern per

le, this plotte a, what as meh!

be fat of a ir preatage a circula a

heir fortifications, would rather than been

relies the Lincoln menouses would make the

organize themselves into thousails of prol

ory heads, some large and some small a

effict untold injuries upon us throughout an

ar beyond the lifetime of this generative

We should have to keep up for an indefinit

t me an army of at least half a million

ef men (oven this would be an inadequa-

protector), and our public debt, already

o vart, would rice mountain-blgh, over

chadowing and blasting the whole nation

The Lizech theory of restoration is imprac-

ic ble, it is abourd, it is preposterous.

itterly mecks those whom it would win.

we would induce the people of the South to y down th ir arms and agree to peace upon

the basis of the Union, we must show them

some motive for doing so. We must convince

them that their condition would not under

he proposed order of things, he of all con

Therefore it is impossible, we repeat t.

save peace and a restored Union unless the

incoln measures shall be repudiated. Naver

was a mortal mind more fully, more sternly

nore irreversibly made up on any subject that

the all but unanimons Sonthern mind is and

has long been apon this. We might as well

reach to the storms or argne with the mona

sin-billows as attempt to change it. There

can he no reasonable doubt, that, if a inst and

wise and sensible course had been adopted

and adhered to on the part of the Administra

top, we should have had peace and Union

nor can there he any rational question, that

proposed by the Conservatives and that chosen caudidate shall be taken new, the per-

de of the Confederacy, notwithstanding

act that the radical policy has stung and

geaded them to exasperation and frenzy, will.

after a little time, be more than glad to re-

ume their old place under the beneficen

Constitution and Laws of the United States.

coming back as our causts in all rights and

rivileges, coming back unshorn of any pro

oga ive or interest that they ever properly

People of Kentucky! People of the U irad

Union an impossibility, pause ere he j

or sciously or nucousciously, in the comm

tinee the fall of our first parents in Paralisa

Kenticky to prevent interference by the authorities with the culistment of try white and colored, in this State. Had it heen for martial law, our draft, which has passed off with the utmost quiet, would be

teen impeded by civil authority, and the

empt to enlist black men in this State w

those cognizant of the facts.

Louisville Press.

the contrary. His alleged reasons for the step

are given in the proclamation itself; and the

bearing so much as the faintest resemblance

as not 'o 'be puffed up for or against anoth-

STARTLING REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH,

BURNED -There were several startling re-

rebel raid had been made from Ken-

gentleman arriving from down the river

s'at-s, that, on Saturday, a rebel force, esti-

mated at five hundred men, crossed the river

below Brandenburg, captured the village of

Leavenworth, on the Indiana side, and, ap-

rlying the torch to the huildings, hurned the

tarbarous act the raiders started on a foray

through the horder counties of Indlaus. It is

not known who was in command of the reb-

c's. The details of the operation are so very

meagte, and appear so contradictory,

that it is hard to get at the truth of the story.

Auother report in relation to the affair was

circulated. It was cisimed that the people of

Leavenworth had handed themselves together

to resist the draft an affray had occurred, and,

in the wild excitement of heated passion, the

polmy days" of the Louisville Juncal. We

den't believe that anybody will ever be able

own to the ground. After committing this

nl exhorted the Corinthians

not be wise shove what is written.

false and purely malignant.

to this reason is among them.

i red.

if the noble and lof.y and conciliatory con-

celvah'e conditions the mass miserable.

All know the lurking nature of ous diseases. The warnings of the sallow emplexion, high colored urine, depression of pirits, and occasional pain in the side should pass unbeeded. These ailments are but vices to the sufferer that there is a morbid ncy at work within, undermining the sesprings of life, sooner or later to break t in open disease. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHO. AGOGUE is the great preventive and reter for such affections. Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers

WASHINGTON Out 1 The following are the despatches received on Gen. Sheridan detailing his successful corrections since the last report, and are justicely ceived:

zed Early so closely through New Marks d at the same time sending cavelry around bis flanks, that he gave up the velley and ck to the mountains, passing through rown's Gap. I kept up the tursuit to Fort public, destroying seventy five wagons at it caissons. I seut Torbet, who over on e at Harrisonburg, to Staumon with Wi as division of cavelry and one brigate o tritts. Torbet entered Stannton on the h, and destroyed a large quantity of rabe ternment property, harness, saddles, small ms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c. a the proceeded to Waynessoro, desiroying e iron bridge over the south branch of the cenandoah river, seven miles of the track, a depot halidings, and a large amount of ather &c. ather, &c.
At that plece he found the innuel defended

my impression that most of the troops when Early had left masted through the mount ins to Charlottesville, that Ketshaw's division come to his assistance, and, I think, passed along the base of the mountain to Waynesand a happy and prosperous country long ago, from here to Standon will be a terrible hlow to them. All the grain, forage, &c, in the vicinity was destroyed. The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage, grain, &c.

HARRISONEURG, VA., Sept. 26, 7 P. M.

Livutengat. General Grant:

y that it was incorrect, and that the cor or dent was strested by my orders on a process occasion for writing naturable actuals.

P. H. SHERIDAN. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

tatest in past Presidential elections you have and questions of very great moment before on, but no man living has ever seen an elecon so mighty so yest, en awful in its it nes that new at hand is destined to he. Oh hen let every men, who madly or thought nected and costs the James at daying to on the 29th. Immediately on advancing, they not the enemy and skirmished up the reads and across the fields till man New Madrid. This road was occupied by the enemy, strong-y intrenched on the heights, and the an-ance was obstinately contested. This posi-ion, in addition to the strong natural charac-et, was rendered doubly formidable, almost estly contemplates voting for the person and he policy that would reader peace and or of a wrong, which, if consumm and would be the greatest calamity to the work r, was rendered doubly formidable, almos Governor Bramlette says that "martial law a yet continued in this State without the hightest military necessity or any just proere sadly thinned as they advanced to the Rartial law was proclaimed and eufo cold segaful accomplishment of their

Gen. Grant and Butler were on the field aring this straggle, and were enthusiastlealreceived by the troops. When the forme

by the same authority, be prevented. This is well known; and neither Governor Brambetts nor any other officer of the civil government f Kentucky can denvilt and be believed by We pronounce this assertion an unmitigated and unmitigable slander. It is wholly Martial law, as Governor Bramletto says, s "yet continued in this State," as Indeed It was first declared, without "the slightest military necessity or any just pretence;" hut the President has never even pretended that bells I have never seen surpassed. he declared martial law here for any such reason as that assigned by the Press. Quite

absurd reason malignantly assigned hy the of oven ground they were exposed to a fright-ful fite of artillery, and the casualties were terrible. Still the line pressed on. Approach-Press is not among the number. Nothing terrine. Sull the line pressed on. Approaching the redoubts, they were found even more fermidable than at first supposed. A perfect shall be believed that the rehel infantry literally mowed them down.

The forts were surrendered by a broad

think of men above that which is written," so The forts were surrendered by a broad ditch eight feet deep, into which some of the colored troops leaped, only to find themselves pelled in, with no door of retreat. These wirks had no sally ports, and were accessible only by draw-hridges over the ditches. These, of course, were thrown up, and the line was withdrawn to the further side of the creek, which position was held until night, when a dimonstration was made against the works in the ditch of which our men were utterly couped up, thus giving them an opportunith to esceps, through an advance up the road er." The exhortation may be profitably head. d by the Editors of the Prees, to whom that which is written" by Mr. Liucela has the force of hoth law and gospel. Lat h-m ON THE OHIO RIVER-THE TOWN REPORTED ports in circulation in the city yesterday, that

his support. This division marched nar sisted to within musker range of the city, and probably might have marched into the rebol capital, though it is clear they could not have he dit. On arriving in the suburbs of the city they found Kaniz had withdrow for a wise purpose. The division was then ordere to return. Although our advance was check

to return. Although our advance was checked at Laurel Hill our expedition is hy nemeans terminated.

The Herald's correspondent with the 18th corps gives the following account of the part taken by that corps in the movement:

Hickman's and Stannard's divisions, of the 8th army corps, cressed the James at Aikin's Landing, and a mile was marched before they corps, are not not with the answer. the in contact with the enemy. rowed no desire to fight, and fell back rapid by. For lines of the oits were that aban-doned. When they reached the main line, how ver, they showed some resistance, a opposed with vigor. Commanding the road was slarge fort mounting eleven yours. Propa'a i : ne 10 stoim it were made, and, when endy, General O:d gave the thu signal

rendy, General Oid gave the the aignal. Our men rushed across the field in the face of artillity and musketty, and captured the forgons, and a number of prisoners.

Gen. Ord was wounded just as the entered the fortand Gen. Burnham was killed just as he was about to enter. Capt. Berry, Lieut. Laid, and Capt. Converse, of Stanhard's staff, were all wounded. Lieut. Horn, of Ord's staff was hally bruised by his borse being killed and fairing on him. Gen. Hickman took command of the corps after Gen. Ord was disabled, and made exveral dependence charges to capture the

rday is significant. o an old army officer as being entirely satis-ied with the operations of the army, and idded that more had been accomplished at the

by addressing us, or D. O. Barrett, Franko3 d3&w1 We have captured 20 guns in all.

Refegees from Richmond report great despondency there, and Jeff Davis was seen in the streets exceedingly affected and word down in his appearance. Gitzens are leaving When Magruder was at Burdstown with his guerillas, he remarked that he was hunting up the drafted men to take them away with him, and wished some friend would let the city by hundreds. They say Lee was can he happing this time, as our movements him know who they were. A young traitor, were not dreamed of. overhearing the remark, ran out of a store

had expected.

nd 65@68 selling; Union and Planters' Bank 85@ Me quoto gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows:

HARRISONEUDG, VA., S. pt. 29-7-30 P. M. to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, City Point:
Iu my last despatch I informed you that I

The destruction of the grain and forage

infantry, and retired via Staunton. It is impression that most of the troops which

itutenant-General Grant:

I see it going the rounds of the papers that
e 10th corps was late to come to the battle
Winchester. I was entirely nuccessions
this autil I saw it in the papers. The stateent was made by R. S. Shelby. I wish to
that it was incorporated that the care

The Herald's 10th corps correspondent says the operations of that corps: in the salance on Richmond, the corps broke earny at P H. on the 28th, and, by a rabil march, socked and coosed the James at daylight on in penotrable, by the trees which covered the open. General Paine was ordered to carry his rosition. The charge was one of the grand extures of the openations of the day. They ever qualled or fastered, though their ranks hey threw the enemy into confusion, and int them rapidly down the read to ward

e men were heyond example.

I'tree miles shove New Market was a very oug work. He pressed the retreating rebis so closely that they could not stop to rethe sebels have a stronger line of redunts, perfect in their character, carrying heavy artillery, and seeated at such hrief intervals that it improvides hat it is impossible to force a column of roors through them. These works crossed e New Market road just beyond the Laurel Hill Church, and their guns swept the roads in all directions. Gen. Birney at once deter-mined carry such of these works as he could on his front by general assault, reconnoiter-ing the ground himself amid a storm of

the list have user seen surpassed. They were met with a murderous fire of grape and canister, and an unceasing volley of musketry, that worked terrible destruction in their ranks. Still unflinchight they held their way. In crossing the intervening crest to seen ground they ware account the forest to the second of the secon

couped up, thus giving them an opportunith to escepe, through an advance up the road from half to three quarters of a mile was accomplished. It cost us dearly,
The corps lost over 500 man killed. At the same time these were going on Kautz cavairy dashed boldly up to the very gates of Richmord, which fact he reported to Butler, who at once despatched a division of infantry to his support. This division received to

made ecveral desperate charges to capture the that Power's division of the 18th corps did not that to were's division of the 18th corps did not join us till noon, no further success was met with. The number of guns captured was 22.

The Herald's correspondent at Gen. Butler's best quarters, under date of the 30th, writes terrly yesterday morning Butler had cap and all the fortifications, save one, immediately opposite Fort Darling, and hestill held m notwithmanding a vigorous shelling by

e rebels. The fact that one of our hospitals was located l'hin three miles of the city throughout yes-Gen. Grant last evening expressed himself

then present stage of the undertaking than he

Grant had an interview with Butler at 5 protock.

It is reported that the rebels are receiving reinforcements to their left by train loads of from fifteen to severenteen cars each.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1864. Gold declined about 12 W cent since our last wee Gold declined about 12 weet since our last week jurgers. To-day it opened at flow York at 192, advanced to 191, and closed dull at 192% premium over greeubacks. Silver is bought and sold at 8212 weat nuder the gold rates. Exchange was steady at the same rates; demand botter in the tatter part of the reek, and market well supplied. Orders on Wa hing on were finetuating between 453654 discount. To-lay they are 4% dircount. Money was tight and carred at the same rates, 10212 % cent interest. Ton-persee money declined: State Bank 60363 buying, outing, and 90@52 selling. There was no demant for

do. do. country, to 11st or 1st or 1s BANK NOTE LIST.

1 dis. tl inois— Solvent, t dis. Michigan.

M dle. Ter

The decline in gold has affected the produce mar

el ne favoraldy, and in many articles we have to ole a decline. Prices, though, are not yet well ret-ied. The elightest symptoms of weakness or advance.

n gold conses operators to change their minds. fire

The four market was dull, and shows a nominal de-

the in prices of 75cat for the best grades.

The wheat market lo-day shows a declina of 30@ Sc ger inshel since last Salurday.

The grocery market is lower, and prices are nomi

aal. The stock of meals on hand is marry exhausted. No bulk meats in market. Different parties are hold-

mg abont 50,000 pounds bacon eides, 40,000 pounds of

about 4,500 places of hams in the market.

Apriles.—We goote Western from \$2005, and New York at \$500.7 Publ.

icclined lie. We quote 76 % cent at 93 47, and 96 % cert at 93 19, 2% cent eff to the trade.

Etyrras—in good demand. We quote fair to prime at 35@46; choice to ext-a at 42@18c % b.

Bans -The market rules eleady at \$13 for chestant

Bale Rope and 916 for stack measure.

Bale Rope and Condage—Market remains quiet.
We quote bale at 9 a 40 50 for machine, and 10@10%c

or hand-made, Manilla rope at 21@32c, hemp rope at

Bassino-Prices are steady at 19590. Beans-Unchanged at 82 4052 60, the latter being

Become—Common saleable at #3 50@3 75, fancy at

CHELSE-There was a fair de nand during the week

les of 13 and 14 oz star at 34@36c, and 23@23c fo

Plow. - Corres Yarns-In fair demand at the same prices

COTTON TWINE AND UANDLEWICK-Unchanged-We

BEESWAY-Prices lower and nomina

nd baling twine at 15/2015140.

e onlaide figure.

shoulders, and 1,100 tierces lard. There are

ue snil then another way.

BK, of Ten-nessee, 33 dis, 97 dis. Other Bks, 50075 dis, 75 dis. N. Carolina. 74 dis, 8. Carolina. 74 dis, 14 dis. Alabama. 74 dis, 15 dis. Opergia 74 dis,

w England.

Free Banks...

wheel's City

rices during the reason amounts to about tomes par@! t, and on fine leaf to about 2'@36 per cent Sales this week ... TAR FUNDS.

day there were sales of on name as per (1,7 on, 5 at 8 (9) 90, 10 at 39 1050 d.7 at sunQto 5, 2 at 1,7 at 5 at 2, 2 at 2,7 at 5 at 2, 2 at 2,7 at 5 at 2, 2 at 2,7 at 2, 2 at 2,7 at 2,7 at 2, 2 at 2,7 at 2,

t it States legal t b' n tee; . . . . H es; Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of In and WINDOW GLARD-Wa quote as follows: 3x10 at 84 59, 16x12 at 84 -0, 10x14 at 35 10, 10x16 at 85 00, 10x20 at 85 55, 1'x18 at 25 5 12x20 at 85 55, Tube No. 1, per dozen.

rere moderate, and prices have declined. red at \$1.60@1.70, and whiteat \$1.76@1.80. red at \$16921.70, and whiteat \$1.76921.50.
WHISBAY...The demand for raw whiskey was vary
quiet throughout the week, and prices have declined
for Hgallon. Sales were made to day at \$1.70 \$H gallon.
Woot.—Market dell, and prices nominally lower.
Whitefish \$9.50; herring, new,72c \$H box.

BOURSON HOUSE-W. F. Vinman.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1, 1364 Receipts of catile during the present week have been much less than last week, and the market was very duli; prices declined fully 250 on ait qualifies. all the cattle offerad were sold at redeced prices. heep-But few were effered for sale, and prices are

213 bond

SATISDAY EVENING, September 24, no supply of beefcattle during the past week shows terpbe increase upon the preceding week, and has much larger 'than our receips for several mouth to the compared with receips of one sepondards of previous years, they, by their large excess, they are the confined on the secondary of the confined on the outer the confined on the con BECOME—Common saleable at \$3 9635 75, fancy at 2.786 50 and extra Shakar at \$4 7566 50 dozen.

Bags—We quote cotton at \$2, hard woollen to, and oft weetlen affice \$1 h.

Pags—Seamless two bushel grain hags 66630c.

thacking—We quote Mason's small and large at \$6 billy and other hrands at \$1 202 50 gross.

note coston twine at \$1.50, and candiewick at\$1.75.

COAL-Unchanged, Pittsburg selling at 360 % bushel et 65c, whiskey at 22 20, do fron-bonad at 23 25, pork 21 90, haif barrels \$1 60, do fron-bound \$2 25, ham 18. 96, that parties \$1.00, the fron-formal \$2.20, hash feteros \$1.20, the smallon keys \$1.30, do iron-bound \$1.60, five-gallon \$1.00, to iron-bound \$1.25. Earrel staves \$2.40.25 \$1.1000. Illooppoles \$2.40.25 \$1.000. Irr Govern-Owing to the decline in cotton and gild, dry.goods have declined. We quota as follows: Sheetings, heavy, 5.5% 350; shirtings, brown, 305360; the 2010 to the control of rints 30@ 10c; linsey 50@70c; ticks 50@85c; delains @ale: sulinets \$1@1 50; drills 55@70; Kentucky

DRIFD BEEF-Sales of canvassed at 230 B h, a de-Loss-The market ruled sleady during the week and sales were made at 18600 W doz.

Flour-The market for flour was quiet throughnot the week. We quote nominally extra and family flour at \$9.5069 75, superfine at \$9.5069 78 bbl.
FEATURES—Market quiet and prices are lower and

New Cricans brown sugar dull, and we quote at 23825c; standard, powdered, and granulated, is selling at 16625c. We quote New Orleans molesses at \$1 15, and strups \$1 1001 20. Popper \$3c, Spice 35c. Gloger 36c. Kice 15016c. Teas \$1 60 GERASE-Unchanged. We quote brown at 14c, yellow Gerass-Unchanged. we quote from a tac, yellou take, to take, and white at 15c. Butcher lard at 15c slucw at tack@ide.

Ginseno-Market call and prices unsettled.

Rems-The demand is light, with very little offer

ng, and prices remain nuchanged. Kentucky is able at \$1 35631 50 % ton. A good article com Host sy-Wa qno's at \$3 50 # hnshei. Hipps—The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the offerings. We quote green 10@1to saited at 13@14c, dry salted at 13@20c, dry that at 20@ 20, hogskins 46@500 each, and sheepskins \$1 00@2 25, Itay-There was a moderate demand during the week

tour last quotations. We quote at \$2200:3 % tom. Hors-Numinal at 36c for old, and 45c for the new ron, hot blast at \$7%@40 per ton, No celd blast in the market. Sheet Iron S. C. 13c, C. C. 14c, Junio In the market. Sheet from S. O. 165, Oct. 165, Maria at 15c, Bar from S. O. 96, U. C. 10½6, Juniata 17c, Sweet 14c, Esucoin 16 Euro-shoes 172013c, maile do 20222c, plough slabs 10½c, plough plates 11½c, luch hosp from 12½c, Norway rall rode 21c, Steels—cast 60c, Crawley, German, and E. B. 40c, spring 13@20c, and A. B. at lic.

and A. B. at 16c.

Lthe and Orment—Market steady at \$1 65@1 75 for lime and \$2@3 25 \$ hhi for hydraniic coment, and \$3 @for plaster. Lumbea - Frices have declined since our last report.

nd we now anote as follows: LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices un-

changed. We quote plg lead at 22%c, bar lead at 22%c. Shot patent \$6 25; buckshot \$6 75. LEATHER-The market rutes quiet and unchanged. unote as fellows: Soleleather-Oak 54@56c, hem No. (2016 25 Notice at 54970c, harness 45650c, skirting at 52654. Oalfokins—City 9262 25, and Trench \$3 5064 76 fb MALT-The market is fair, and prices cominal at

2002 25. MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Kentucky bright, 81 003 50; medlum, 7:631 2; dark, 7:631 00; Tenessee, 631 (0); Tenessee, 631 (0); Virginia, \$1 50@2 50; Missouri bright from 50@1 75; medium, \$1 00@1 50, and dark work 75@ HACKBEL-Old macked unchanged. Prices for new re higher, and the stock of new is as yet light. Wa

ote new per barrel as follows: NALES-Unchanged. We quote naise in lots of 100 gs and newards as follows: 10d at \$9 50, 8d at \$9 75, at \$10, 4d at \$10 25, 3d at \$1t, 2d at \$12. Out opikes, 6 03 luch, 93 75; wrought from \$14@15; horse sho sile from 506 60c. OAKUM-We quole at \$17@180 per lb.

Olls-Nominat-Linseed sold at 41 60@1 65, Lard om at \$1 75@1 80. Coal and carbon olls unchanged 950. Benzolne is seiling at 65c, inhricating oils to MC495. Beaucine is selling at 80c, inhricating oils ranging from 45655c.

Onions—in good demand, and prices better, at \$1.75x6.6.25 \( \text{T} \) bul.

Oil Caka—Unchanged at \$45 \( \text{T} \) ton.

Provisions—The transactions were light, and prices are lower. Lard is held at 21622c. Clear bacon sides held at 2463115c. Shoulders 1963194c.

p are selling at 22@25c. Parators-We quote at \$3 7734 25. Owner-Unchauged at \$12 50@13 # keg. ALT-Prices unchanged at 75c. Sopa-Neminal at 126812/ac. Market unchanged, with sales at 14014 Sc. for FOAR—Market unchanged, with sales at 1409145c, for pain, and the 1619165c for German scoap, for cash, by ABCH—Unchanged. Wa quote at tic.

EREDS—There was an active demand for seeds during give week, and prices unchanged. We quote clover at 216213; timothy at 26 5026 75; clean hine grass at

22 25; orchard grass at \$1 50@2; red top at \$2 per shel. Flaxeced at \$2 50. These are the solding ricea from stores.
Whapping Papen—We quote at \$162. Tan-Belling at \$5 (galion kegs) per dosen. TINNERS' STOCK .- Tin has declined considerably. Wa

ote sales to-day at the following prices; TIN PLATES. 10X14 10X14 12X12 12X12 14X20 14X20 14X20 14X20 100 100 (charcoal) per box ... 

Sheeting, 14 oz, 55@356c, copper pitts 75 per 3. BOILER SHEET IRON AND SINC First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 12c per lb. Zirc 28c. CHARGOAL SHRET IRON. Nes. 18 to 27 at 14 % per 1b. Evidention, Nos. 25 to 35, at 330; genuine, Nes. 9 to 12,

t 389 事 b. Tobacco.—Owing to the steady decline in gol', the market was quiet throughout the wask, and prices were cover and nuettled. Holders are leeping back, and the telescood for ed. for sale this week was mostly of infeitor grades. To day prices were casier than on Thursday and Friday, when they were more astitled and frimer. In fact, on Thursday the decline was harden. The faither of in here to true the higher checked. The falling off in logs from the highes

day there were exies of of hhds as follow | 3 a \$ t Lett 75,6 at 11. 275,3 at 517 2 1175,2 at 7 8 at 31 4517 27,2 at 10 8 at 31 4517 27,2 at 314 77,2 at 314 127 77,2 at 314 127 77,2 at 314 127 27,1 at 322 59,2 at 51 50,2 at 52 5,1 at 225, at 125, at 125, at 125, at 125, WHEAT-The receipts of wheat during the week Planters' ... 12/315 des. Bk. of Ten-

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

nchanged. Hogs are lower, and the market is very du.l.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET,

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK CATTLE BARKET.

New York, September 27.

Catile—Tie corrent prices for the week at all the market are as sollows: Beef Cattle, first small the market are as sollows: Beef Cattle, first small common state of the second interior.

1: A ora in fair dema d which cold as low as 30 in A ora in fair dema d which cold as low as 30 fair request at our quotations through but the beve two conts or below vight cents as and Lambe-Are in plentful supply and tower enthe average, though the range is about rower en the average, though the range is about

o as me dogs—Wera less active and hardly so firm. NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET. Arrived to-day-201 beef cattle, 36 hoge, 143 sheep

undy-85 beef cattle, 69 hoge, 19 mileh on sale-35 beef cattle, 17 hogs, til sheep, 't owe, and 19 veal cattle, tile prices' beers, first opeties vis, first quality. F 2 net.... - 8 - 20

A Rare Chance to Invest Greenbacks,

A LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER IN

All persons own interest.

All persons owning me will pleard meet me during to three first days of Court and active, which will not obligo me and save cost.

of dataw?

MILITARY NOTICE. HEADQUARTERS INT BAT. SOUTHERN KY. STITES GUARDS, GARRYNILLE Ky., Sept. 25th, 1864. Grands, Generalitie Ry., Sept. 25th, 1894.
LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REPRECIPE'LLY
notified to attend at my headquarters in Green
to an Ihnvalds, it as fit day of Ottober, and receive
their property. herees and makes that se hava
see and into service—that is not mustered into the
te quard torsite. SEBADIIAN C. Vict.

Taken up as Strays, Taken up as Strays,

By Jakes M. Mader, Living on the
Change Surread, seven miles from Ledjeville,
two Makes ones for these from Ledjeville,
two Makes ones for these fray, alont 5
years old, 16 hande sleft, a lump on left thind leg between the snee and paetern j. lat, mara of a cuton
right fore leg between knee and paetern joint, shod
all tound, and marked with the hardest, and valued
ty me at 30 dolars; that other a sorrel, about 5
years old, abod all round, a running sore on her left
hip, 14 hands into high, and valued by ma at 50 dolars.

Giver under my hard thie is day of October, 18:4,
oa wa? Jamas Hohnbarber, J. P. J. O.

Charles A. Waters & others

Charles A. Waters & others

DEPITION TO TAKE THE DEPOSITIONS OF

I Geo M. Watfield, Birsheh Warfield, James HoQuary, and A. E. Browder for the purpose of perpensiting their waitimony in the property of the control of the parties of the parties of the control E. zabeth A Waters

A Splendid Grain and Stock Farm for

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 440 ACRES, FOR SALE—A FARM OF 440 ACEES,

meadow, the most of it as why set in times

ard axiy-four miles from Louisella, considered can

the best farms in Southarn fedians, and is wellmeadout of the 'arm can be shipped to 'the Louis,

Louisville, or Cincinnati, as there is a switch on tha

t. & M. R. mostly opposite the farm. A by press

and sheds (which con als 10 or 10 tons of loose hay)

on the place. Will be odd cheap if applied for soon.

A good perilen of the purchase money will be left for

inter of four years on mortages, with interest. For

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Lithontriptic. The se of an invaluable and southfill of remedy, prepared by the Gracebusey company, for Graval and all diseases of the Urinary and denominate of the Gracebuse to section its character where the Gracebuse to unit a character where the Gracebuse it mast ask for the Gracebuser Company's Lithoutipie.

RAYMOND & OU., 74 Fourth st., a27 codewowlm

R. M. INGALLS, Commission Merchant, WEOLESALE DEALER IN ECOTS, SHOES, AND WOOL HATS

in all their varieties. No. 436 Main street, near Fifth. On configurent a general stock of shapla and fine he of a State and Would hard, so while for fall and any to the wear, which are offered at least that product he terror cost, to which the attention of deplets and there seek my investments is invited.

14X20 IU. (roeung) Large pig 75c.

ized, demoral 22d, and wanpped of its best officers and ficeing, not for a stronger posi-tion, but for final eccape.

The best evidence of the completeness of our victory is the number of rebel officers we have captured up to to-day, and may fairly estimate captured up to to-day, and may furthly established this number, excluding the wounded and counting only well officers who have fallen into our bands, at three hundred; besides these the wounded officers taken prisoners are largely in excess of the ordinary proportion between them and the wounded privates. Such soldiers of Early's army as were recruited in the valley have scattered to their homes. d in the valley have scattered to their homes. The rebel officers have no longer any con-trol of their men. What is left together of the Army of the Shenandoah is not believed to be of any worth whatever for fighting pur-

On Wednesday night General Sheridan gave orders to General Crook to leave Stras-burg by a forced merch for the left flank of the enemy's intrenched position at Fusher's

Hill.

On Thursday morning Crook began the difficult movement across the North Monntain, over which it had hitherto been deemed impassable for an army. In four hours he had reached the left flank of the rebel position, another hour sufficed for a brief reconnoisance, and by four o'clock in the afternoon he had worked his way over almost to their rear and becan a furious attack.

had worked his way over almost to their rear and began a furious attack.

The rebels seem to have been fairly surprised. Relying upon the impossibility of crossing the North Mountain, they were confining their attention to the front, and seemed to be expecting our attack there. The moment Crook's guns were heard, Rickett's division, of the 6th corps, which had previously been cantiously moved up toward the robel front, charged their left, which, thusstrock on front

cautiously moved up toward the rebel froat, charged their left, which, thus struck on front and flank, was instantly doubled up, and narrowly escaped being captured en masse.

Meantime, profiting by this confusion, the remaining divisions of the 6th corps, Getty's and Whesten's, together with the whole of the 9th corps, charged on the centre and right of the rebels' front and easily carried their earthworks. The fight was soon over.

About two thousand five hundred of the rebels threw down their arms. Sixteen pieces of artillery were abandoned, lucluding some of those which had been taken from Hanter near Lynchburg, and the remainder of the rebels retreated rapidly toward Woodstock.

Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, which had been detatched to protect the railroad at Culpepper, and guard the rebel lines of communication, had been summoned to

communication, had been summoned to oin Early shortly after the final fight near It arrived about the beginning our attack, but seemed to share the confu-

He proceeded to Woodstock at once, finding the road all the way covered with abandoned muskets. On Wednesday morning Gen Sheridan cent a strong cavalry force into

Gen Sheridan cent a strong cavalry force into the Lursy valley.

This force is now busy picking up prisoners. Hundreds of stragglers have been thus gathered, and meny more are voluntarily coming in and surrendering themselves Several officers among these prisoners have represented their force in the forcest fight near Winchester at 22 500.

The spirits of the victorious army are up to the highest point of enthusiasm, and on to Lynchburg is the general cry throughout their ranks. It is hoped that by this time our cavalry has reached flarrisonburg, forty miles southeast of this point.

ry has reached man, seast of this point.
Washington, Sept. 25.

Washington, Sept. 25.

Sheridan now has as strong an army as when he began his operations in the veiley, and has also abundant supplies. Everything possible is being done here to sustain him. Refugees have arrived here who left Rich mond after the news had been received of Early's first defeat near Winchester.

They say that the Richmond people were in great constarration, and that large numbers were trying to make their way out of rebeldem before the general caving in of all things, which they seemed to consider inevitable.

There are very few Western men among the wounded in Sheridan's late engagement.

War Department.

To Major-General Diz:
Despatches from Sheridan up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, dated 6 miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring of a general engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them.

Torbet had attacked Wickhams' force at Lursy and captured a number of prisoners.

Lursy and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all towns tress Winebester to Newmarket, and was 86 Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at hers ac, and small arms and debris.

No list of captured material has been received. Small towns through the valley contain a great many rebel wounded. Gen.

Slevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded.

Ferry of a train of our wounded.

Twenty captured guns and eighty additional captured officers have arrived. Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel
Department of the Southwest.

Despatches received here this morning from
Sherman's command state that Hood appears
to be moving toward the Alabama lins with
a strong force.

to be moving toward the Alabama line with a strong force.

Rebel raiders are reported to be operating against Sherman's communications, and had captured Athens, Alabama.

Vigorous exertions are being made to overtake and destroy this force.

Jeff Davis is reported to be at Macon.

Reports have also been received from Major-General Canby. Major-General Steel had been strongly reinforced, and had taken the offensive.

ensive. Despatches from General Grant deted last

The above comprise the substance of military eperations.

The above comprise the substance of military information proper for publication that has been received to the present by this Department.

E. M. STANTON.

General Rosecrans issued an appeal to the citizens of Missouri to take np arms and defend their bomes from the invaders.

State officers and soldlers now discharge are appealed to report to Oolonel Saebold, who will combine them with his own treops to form a brigade of veterans for the defence of the city. the city.
Ool, Merrill, Chief of the Cavalry Bareau,

Ool. Merrill, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, ordered arms and mounted every man of his command for active service.

The Chief Quartermaster has been directed to organize into companies all the employes in his department that can bear arms. The entire militia of the State will probably be called into the field.

Pilot Kneb has been evacuated, and the troom have fallen hack to Mineral Paint.

troops have fallen back to Mineral Point, where Gen. Ewing has three thousand infantry, of Gen. Smith's command.

There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Cape Girardean.

Active preparations for offensive and defensive movements continued to

receive preparations for onethere and defective movements continue.

Price is said to be with Shelby. Their combined strength is from ten to twelve thousand, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Famington, twenty miles northeast of Pilot Knob, yesterday. FURTHER NEWS BY THE NORTH AMERICAN. FARTHER POINT, Sept. 24.

FLETHER NEWS BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 24.

The Times, in an article discussing American office, says: News since the war began has there been ench a display of vigor and energy on both sides. Battle succeeds battle with frightful rapidity, the conflicts are long and bloody, and the victories are trifling and indecasive. The most important part of the news is that relative to the Chicago couvertion. Lincoln and his policy have received a heavy check on that convention choosing McCiellen as the man whom Lincoln endeavored to keep down—the man most able to repent his errors and avert the ruin plainly impending over the Government. It will be observed that the convention speaks of the preservation of the Union as the principal chiects, but this declaration would have had more weight if the convention had stated what course it would recommend in case conciliation and compromise, which it advises, should fail in effecting. Assentedly this will be reconstruction of the Union.

The Star thinks there will be Federal success at Atlanta and Mobile which will powerfully stimulate the war feeling in the North, and incomneh as they will bear very hardly upon the South, it is possible the Southern leaders may be inclined to listen to compromise before the military strength is entirely broken. In this view they would be reconciled to treat with McCielles rather than Lincoln; but the Northern people will see iess cause for change when Lincoln's administra-

coln; but the Northern people will see issue came for change when Lincoln's administra-

caste for coange when Lincoln's administration brings success.

The Daily News says, that, in the presence
of the great movements in the field, the proceedings of the Chicago Convention are of
much less importance than they otherwise
might be. McOllellan's platform is friendly to
the Union with efforts for its pacific re-establishment. In point of fidelity the Democraticannot compare with the Republicans, while
nothing could be weaker than vague aspirations after peace on a basis which the South ns after peace on a basis which the South

has repeatedly declared she will never, under any circumstances, recognize.

Forrest, with his whole force, advanced upon and destroyed Sulptur Spring trestle yesterday. yesterday.

Ool. Pace, commanding Elk river bridge evacuated that post at daylight, and Forrest took pessession this morning. The force is estimated to be 7,000 strong, with three batmen of the 6th and 8th Indiana cavalry were Forrest is reported to have butchered all the negroes captured who wore Federal

Werrants have been issued by anthorities here for the arrest of several of the Lake Eri-pirates, who have been seen in this city sincthe laid. PHILADELPHIA, Sep'. 26. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.

A decline to-day of 35 per cent in gold mought all trade to a stand still, and there is a general panic in the market for most kinds of merobaudise, particularly in dry goods.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.
The American's correspondent with Shedden contains some additional facts in regard to the battle of Fisher's Hill. Early had be settle of rishers fill. Larly has besseted to the citizens of the surrounding country that he would hold his position at Fisher's Hill against any force the Yankess could bring against him. If Saeridan would only remain a few days in his front, he would only remain a few days in his front, he would only remain a few days in his front, he would only remain a few days in his front, he would not be the same and the sa stake his reputation upon capturing his will command. Probably he expected reinfo con mand. Probably an expectation ments to arrive by way of Culpepper, and, moving down the Luray valley, get in Sheridan's reer, but Sheridan has apoiled his plans by capturing his stronghold al Fusher's Hill and again patting his army to flight.

Where he will again make a stand with the emainder of his shattered and demoralized them God only knows, for his men are in no

mes God only knows, for his men are in uo condition to encounter our victorious troops, who, elated with the brilliant successes of the past four days, could whip more than double their number of the enemy. The degree of demoralization which Early's command has arrived at may be judged from the following

Amougst the 500 prisoners captured in Thursday's fight was a rebel Colonel, commanding a brigade. When brought in he threw down his swood at the feet of the Provost Marshal, exclaiming, "The Confederacy is gone to h—ll The men will not fight any more; neither will I." Another incident worth recording was related by many of the citizens of Woodstock who sympathiz d with the rebels, and who are perfectly reliable, as they have no Interest in mistating facts. They state that a number of rebel soldiers passed through Woodstock on Thursday morning, and told some of their comrades, who were sick, that they make Early pull no stakes and get from there. From a despatch captured on a Confederate Amougst the 500 prisoners captured in From a despatch captured on a Confederate offices it appears that Early is instructed by Lee to hold the valley at all hazards. How he expects to ialfil his instructions with his whipped and demoralized command is more than I can see. Gen. Sheridan is pursug him and plcking up prisoners all along the road. it is stated on reliable anthority that the number captured within the past three days will number at least 3,000. No fear need be entertained of the enemy making a raid in any consideral force in Sheridad's rear by crossing through the Luray valley.

NEW YCRE, September 26.
The Commercial has the following specia from Washington to-day: It has been known by the war authorities for some time that the rebels in Trans-Mississippi were making preparations to invade Missonrl with a formidable force, and preparations to resist them have consequently been going on A. J. Smith's command of 25,000 men were recently sent up irom Memphis to counteract

this very movement of the enemy. Other troops have also been quietly concentrated in the State. They are all to be under command of General Researchs. It is not believed here that Early will be able to reach Stannton with one-third of his original command.

original command.

Reinforcements sent Sheridan from this vicinity have reached Strasburg.

Many of the rebel wounded, who had hid away among the citizens of that village, have been handed over to our troops.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen today resolutions were adopted appointing a cemmittee to make arrangements for a general illumination of our streets in celebration of our recent victories. The citizens generally are invited to join in the demonstration. The Post's Washington special says the en-

The Post's Washington special says the en tire army will be paid off on the 1st of Oc tober.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run trains to Onmberland next Wednesday.

The Express Washington epecial says Mr. Lincoin has refused Mr. Tracy, the commissioner from Union prisoners at Andersonville. Mr. Lincola has before him propositions from Georgia for a peace, which he can have in ten days if he will.

Gold closed to-night at 180. Gold closed to-night at 189.

FORTERS MONBOR, Sept. 25. Secretary Seward arrived at 3 o'clock this scretary Seward arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, and left in the evening for City Point. Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here this morning. Late Richmond papers contain the following: Griffin, Sept. 21.—Farragut don't design attacking Mobile at present. Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this at a of Nashville from bayond it.

this si e of Nashville from beyond it.

Bull Gop. Sept. 22.—Gen. Vanghen drave
the enemy from Blne Springs this morning,
capturing twelve prisoners. The enemy are strongly fortified at Bu'l Gap. Early's defeat at Winchester is explained by facts generally understood in this city, but which it is not expedient at present to give greater publicity to. Suffice it to say, they in no wise reflect upon the commanding officers or men. All that valor and skill could do was done in the late fights.

The Richmond Whig of the 24th says heavy

relt forcements to Grant's army are still coming in. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon Maridian, Miss., Sept. 20,-Martin's brigade

tore up the track between Atlanta and Dal-

Griffin, Ga., Sept. 21 .- One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Reedy to-day. The cath of allegiance was offered and freely taken by many prisoners, and, it was said, by one cutire Georgia regi-ment. There had been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta np to last night, and nothing is known of the whereabouss of our army.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 26, On the recommendation of Mayor Thomas and many of the leading men of the city, Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order suspending all business not absolutely necessary after twelve o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of organ-izing the citizens for local detence. Exempts are requested to join the organization.

A refugee from near Fort Pillow reports a rebel force of from 10,000 to 15,000, said to be under Kirby Smith, encamped forty miles from the fort. All males between eixteen and firy are being conscripted. It is understood that the rebels are en route to Missouri.

The steemer Nashville is reported the CAIRS, Sept. 26. stood that the rebels are en route to Missonri,
The steemer Nashville is reported to have
been captured and burned by the rebels yeaterday near Canton, on the Cumberland.
Sixty hogsheads of tobacco have arrived
from Padnash for New York.

from Pasincah for New York.

A refugee from Charleston, S. C., has arrived at Memphis, and reports having seen over 10 000 Union prisoners near Macon, Gs. The rebels are running a railread to Panola, Miss.—a part of the way with horses.

The cotton crop in the neighborhood of Violeburg is being taken to that city to be ginned. The quality is very fine.

MUSPARESEDRO, TENN., Sept. 26. Gen. Forrest's sconts have been seen near Bell Buckle to-day, a station on the Nashville road, twenty miles sonth. Gen. Williams, of Wheeler's forces, is believed to be near Sparts, fifty miles east of Tallahoma Forrest is near Pulaski. Williams and Forreset as trying to unite their forces, estimated at 15 000, with 20 pleces of artillery. They are endeavoring to destroy some important bridges on the railroad. Active preparations are being made to meet them. It is to be death or victory on both sides. Telegraphic and railrad communication all right up to date.

New York, Sept. 27.
The Herald's special from Sheridan's head-quarters, dated the 24th, says that from the defeat at Winchesler Early withdrew his forces to Fisher's fill, leaving in our hands most of his wounded of the battle of the 19th and those which had accumulated from the various comback of Crook and Arving. the various combaits of Crook and Averill.

At Fisher's Hill he rested his right upon the Mascanutten Mountain and his left upon North Mountain, having his front about three miles in length covered by strong natural and artificial detences. His right, which was about one mile in advance of his left, was considered almost impressable.

considered almost impregnable.

On the 21st a most important position in while Averell's division of cavalry attacked and drove the enemy at gallop from his advanced position on his left, about one mile back into ble main works and held him there while Orooks's corps, which had been concealed during the day, was transferred in the reer of Averill's division to the enemy's extreme left. At 5 P. M. Grook and Averill the cavalry leaping the works of the enemy, the cavalry leaping the barriers erected by the enemy, capturing 2 battle-flags, four guns, and over one hundred prisoners.

While Crock swept towards the enemy's centre, the 6th corps attacked, followed by the 12th corps attacked, followed by

centre, the 6th corps attacked, followed by the 19th corps; while Averill swept along the base of North Mountain, outward 7 miles; captured 175 cavalry horses, 4 caissons, 14 wagons, 8 ambulances, and a number of fugi-

wagons, 8 ambulances, and a number of fugitives.

The enemy having probably learned of the movement upon his right and rear, had commenced leaving this position some two hours before our attack. His departure was so hasty he was compelled to leave sixteen guns and over 1,000 prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday morning the pursuit of the enemy was promptly continued by our cavalry, and he was found in position at Mount Jackson, 25 miles south of Fisher's Hill, where he seems disposed to offer a stubborn resistande. 20 mines south of risher than a who are disposed to offer a stubbort resistande.

Yesterday morning Early's roar was overtaken near Hawkin's bridge by Gen. Averill, On Saturday, in the fight at Athens, 500 with the cavalry division and a brigade of

lackson, where his entire force was found in

Major Saidy, commanding two battallons was captured with several privates. cavalry pressed the enemy with great arce and success, until he brought an in'au try division with artillery, and they held them in check until the arrival of the 6th corps, which found them in the same posi-tion this morning off-ring stubborn resistance. Gen. Averill was relieved from daily with his initial this requiring and cranted leave s division this morning, and granted leave absence for twenty days. This order is caused universal feeling of amazement army nuder Sheridan and it is genin the aimy under Sheridan and it is gau-ersily thought some question of rank bet see Averill and Gen. Torbett is lavolved, the for-mer being ranking officer, but the latter Chief of Cavalry of this military division. There is a prespect of an engagement in front.

New York, Sept. 27.
The Herald's New Orleans correspondence has the following: The trans-Mississippi reb-The Legislature meets in about two weeks The Chited States Senators to be elected by it will be Governor Habn and perhaps General

It is rumored that Major-General Ru'bert will be assigned to the command of the Gulf Department.
The Tribune learns from a rebel Captain that Lee'e army a month ago was from sixty-five to seventy thousand strong, including the whole of Early's command. Lee was the ouly General in whom the Southern people had any confidence, but his army was full of disaffected men.

CINCINNATI, Sapt. 27. Gev. Dennison was in the city yesterday.
The Gazette saye he has decided to accept the position of Postmaster General.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 27. Frigadier-General Newton, in the absence of Mejor General Steadman, to-day assumed command of the district of Etowah.
Forrest has "aptured Athens, Ala, and destroyed the Ek river bridge, and Sulphur Trestle is reported to have been burned and the garrison stockade (colored) captured.
The Nesbville and Obattanooga Raitroad is not disturbed and ample provisions have been taken to keep up uninterrupted communication between Nashville and Atlanta.

Aptures Sant 26 of Mejor General Steadman, to-day assumed

In further contradiction of the rebel reports as to General Sherman having treated the citizens of Atlanta barbaronsly and robbed them, the following has just been received: To the Sonthwestern Agent of the Associated Press, Louisville, Ky.: "In continuation, and in conclusion of the

subject, i send you a copy of the Mayor's letter. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen." ATLANTA, GA, Sept 20, 1864. ATLANTA, GA, Sept 20, 1864.
On leaving Atlanta, I should return my thanks to Genera's Sherman, Slocum, and Ward; Col. Colmen, Col. Leduc, Maj. Beck, Capt. Scott, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Flagg, and all (fficers with whom I have had business transections in carrying out the order of Gen. Sherman for the removal of the citizeus, and in the transection of my private business, for their kindness to me and their patience in acswering the many inquiries I had to make in the discharge of the delicate and arduous duties devolving won me as Mayor of the city." ties devolving upon me as Mayor of the city "Resp'y, JAS. M. CALHOUN."

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27. Gen. Roussean reached Phlaski yesterday about 3 P. M. Forrest's forces were within seven miles of Palaski, and advancing. Heavy skirmibling until after dark by the A telegram received here at 10 A M. to-day

reports the enemy still near Pulaski in force. Cavalry fighting all forenoon. Reinforce-ments of infantry having arrived, probabili ties are that a general engagement will take place to-day. Sr. Louis Sept. 27.

Sr. LOUIS Sept. 27.
Official information still pute Price's main force at Fredericktown, with his advance at Farmington, Sr. Francis county. The main body is estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 strong, interesting the still process. pally cavalry. The advance consisted of about four thon-Light attacks were maje on Pilot Knob ard Ironton yesterday, which were easily re-

It now apprars that Pilot Knob was not evacuated as previously reported. General Price's plans are yet undeveloped, but he seems to be massing his forces in Arcadia weems to be massing his forces in Arcadia Valley.

Gen. Mower, who left Brownsville, Ark.,

two weeks ago, with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is still moving northward in Price's rear, and will be heard from in good ime.
Considerable bodies of troops are arriving

bere. The cavalry and infantry are being rapidly assigned to proper positions. The militia are responding promptly to the call of the commanding General.

The citizens generally manifest a strong disposition to organize for local defence. The rope walk, corner Gold and Higby street, in the contract part of the city was hard last

conthern part of the city, was burnt last The very extensive quarters in process of erection by the Government for refugees and contrabands from the South, and nearly finished, was also commmed. Loss not yet as-

WINCHESTER, VA., Sept. 26-P. M. The news from the front continues cheering. Onr headquarters on Sunday forenoon had one nestigaters on Sunday forenoon had reached Newmarket, and by to morrow night they are expected to be at Stannton, not over 57 miles from Lynchburg.

The cavalry are far in advance hanging upon the rear, and on the finance of the retreat-

upon the rear, and on the fianks of the retreating enemy. On Saturday afternoon Torotot's command struck the main body of the rebel cavalry in the Luray valley while on their way to operate in our rear.

A sharp skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were worsted and compelled to retreat down the Luray Valley, with the loss of a number killed and wounded, and seventy-four prisoners. Gen. Torbitt joined Sheridan ou Sunday at Newmarket, and immediately proceeded with his command in the direction of Harisouburg.

Harrisouburg.

There is no doubt that the activity of our the route to Culpepper, and that his present line of merch is simply one of necessity.

line of msrch is simply one of necessity. Prisoners say that the rebels, after the Winchester fight, loaded all their wagons with wounded, and that 1,700 were carried along with them in their retreat.

A large number of wounded officers were among the number. Our losses in the attack on the rebel position on Fisher's Hill on Thursday, have been over estimated. They will not amount to more than 200 or 300, principally in Crook's command, which did most of the fighting.

The losses in the 19th army corps in the battle of the 19th are nearly 2,000. The completeness of the enryrise of the rebels at Fisher's Hill may be imagined from the fact that the sixteen pieces of artillery captured were all loaded with grape and cannister.

Orock's charge was so impetuous and rapid that they did not have time to fire them.

The guerillas are becoming tromblesome

The guerillas are becoming tromblesome between this point and Harper's Ferry.

Last evening about dusk two ambulances from here, one containing Surgeon-General Phillips, of Pennsylvania, were attacked by gnerillas only two miles off from Harper's Ferry. ferry. Surgeon Keiner, of the 6th Pennsylvania cavairy, was shot through the abdomen.
The gnerilas on Saturday attacked a train between Wiuchester and Sarasburg, killing and wounding several of the escort. Twelve

of the sconndrels were afterwards captured and seven of them hnng.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now in rousing order from Martinsburg to Wheeling, and with the exception of a small gap between Barper's Ferry and Martinsburg, which will e repaired to-day, to Balimore.

General Neal Dow has been assigned to the command of the post at Mar command of the post at Martinsburg.

Fifteen pieces of artillery, captured at the
battle of Winchester, and four calssons, have
already arrived at Harper's Ferry. S-ven more remain at Winchesser. The rebels have lost three fearts of their artillery. Their re-serve, which was at Stannton, was very inse-

New York, Sept. 23.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 26th says that Early's defeat in the valley has produced great nneasines in the army opposite to us, and results of great importance are looked for within a few days.

That Lee is setting ready for some new movement is very evident. During the past few nights our troops on the front line could hear the noise of trains and artillery in motion. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

cu. Lee is doubtless working to aid Ear'y. He stands aghast at the prospects of Sheridan's driving Early beyond the possibility of hold-

driving Early beyond the possibility of holding the central road (the one leading from Lynchburg to Richmond), and thence, by contracting his lines around Petersburg, hopes to be able to detach a force anticient to reinforce and rally the demoralized army in the Shensadoah valley.

The Herald's correspondent of the 10th corts also says that the movements of the enemy are full of promise. Uncasiness is manifested in all their movements. They are certainly getting ready for a movement of some kind, perhaps to fall back to Swift creek, the first of their lines between Petersburg and Richmond.

Richmond.

The reason undoubtedly is that Grant is being too strongly reinforced for the rebels to maintain there their extended line now over ten miles in length.

The Herald's Mount Jackson correspondent The meraids meant Jackson correspondent says, under date of 24th: Although we have had considerable fighting since leaving Winchester, still there has been nothing in the way of a regular battle nor anything ap-

In the action of Monday last the capture of arillery, flazs, &c., at Fisher's fill were used more by the rapidity of our movements and scenase manonavring than by the force of battle. To day we are still moving on the enemy's rear. Our cayalty are doing nobly,

Beyon, doubt Early is doing everything he can to get out of our reach, and should an engagement ensure to-day or to-morrow it will because we have forced him into it.

Every hear adds more and more prisoners to are stready immesse number.

A Herper's Ferry correspondent of the 20 h says: Gen. Shetidan expected Gen. Torbitty intercept and capture the whole army, but it seems be encountered a division of reinforcements hurrying to join Early, and was sugged with them all day, and with his lands full at that. Had it not been far this, Gen. Early's whole command would have been captured.

The Worle's correspondent with General Sheridan says that our loss in killed and

Sheridan says that our loss in killed and wounded at Fisher's Hill will not exceed 200. Thus was Lee's right arm in the valley broken, and the victory and all lost to the rebels. The Tribune's Harper's Forty correspondent, dated September 27th, says: The completness and enry se of the retels at Fisher's Hill may oc imagined from the fact that the gnns car tured were all loaded to the mussel with grape and cannister, but Crook's charge was so im-sections, that the rebels did not get time to discharge them.

The losses of the rebels as reported by offi-

The lower of the rebals as reported by offi-cials sent to ascertalu the facts are as follows: arrived at Harper's Ferry, including 218 offi-cers, 3,100 wounded at Winchester, 2,200 cap tured between Fisher's Hill and Wood-stock, 2200 wounded and carried off by the rebels, estimated 1,700 wounded at the roadside. It is estimated that 1000 were illed and wounded by cavairy. In the Luray Valley 350. Total 10,550. Sr. Louis, Sept. 28.

Nothing has been heard from Pilot Knob since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Big River bridge, about fifty miles from here, was barned by the rebels and commanication ont off. Up to that time Gen. Ewing successfully repulsed the attacks of the enemy and succeeded in sending two trains of commissary stores away at last accounts.

It was believed Ewing could maintain his position nuless assalled in overwhelming unmters or by the enemy planting cannon upon Shepherd Mountain and other eminences in the vicinity which command our fortifica-tions. He has plenty of provisions and a

good emply of water.

General Smith's infantry advance has been which a wn from Mineral Point to Desota. A train of empty wagens sent from Pilot Knob yesterday morning for Mineral Point had not reached that place before the communications were only and it is supposed they are conjured. were onl, and it is supposed they are captured.

It is now believed that the demonstrations on Pilot Knob and on the Iron Monntain Railroad were felnts to cover a movement of Price's main force in another direction—probable against Polla though though though the property of the propert ably against Rolls, thence through the ceu-tral part of the State. It is also believed that Shelby's cavelry will make a desperate effort

Shelby's cavelry will make a desperate effort to desh into St Louis after the fashion of Forrest into Memphis.

The passenger train which left here yesterday morning on the North Missouri Railroad was captured at Centralia by Bill Anderson's bushwhackers. Twen'y-one soldiers were taken out and mn:dered. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28

The Republican issued an extra containing the tollowing important intelligence:
We learn officially that the advarce of the rebel Gen. Forrest has been suddenly checked at Pulaski, to which point northward he pushed after destroying the railroad bridge over Elk river. Despatches to Government this morning.

containing the latest report from Sheridau, announce his arrival at Harrisonburg on Monday, and his intention to pursue Early, who was hastening to Stanton with his shattered fragments of his defeated and demoral-Every attempt of Early to take advantage of the Gaps of Bine Ridge to annoy Sheridan's rear bare been defeated.

Terbett's cavalry met the rebel cavalry near Luray Conrt-House. After a spirited fight of several hours they round them with

fight of several hours they ronted them with the less of several hondred killed, wonaded. and prisouers. The rebels were commauded by Gen. Wickham.

The rebels retreaded up the valley on Sun-day. Our cavalry effected a junction with Sheridan's infantry near Newmarket. NEW YORK, S.pt. 27.

The Loudon Times continues sangalne as to the Chicago movement leading to peace, and ears: "We trust the public will admit that they have not been misgnided by our comments on this abstlua's contest. The great fact which we have asserted from the first is now placed beyond the reach of controversy. We said the North could never subdue the Scoth, and the North has now procelaimed the same conclusion." proclaimed the same conclusion."

The Times further says: The Chicago Couvention professes to stand by the Union as stontly as the Republicans themselves. But we can very well understand why the Democrals at Chicago shrink from blushing ont the fact that the South must go free. But on what reponded are with what expectation of greeces. grounds or with what expectation of success could the Confederates be now asked to yield what they have been fighting for to the very men who have been unable to wrest!t from

men who have been unable to wreet it from them? It appears to us more probable that the ine policy than that the people of the Saath should have evinced any readiness to compro mise. It is more likely that an armistice wil mlse. It is more likely that an armistice will be the first stage toward a perception of the

The North, after finding that the Sonth can-

The North, after nating that the Sonin cannet be corred, will find also it cannot be persuaded, and the reflection encouraged by the interval will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they cannot obtain rather than recur to what has already proved a hopeless and ruinous struggle for i a nopelees and rumous struggle for it.

The Times, in conclusion, says: The world
has been much misled if the Democratic party
is not the strongest in the Northern States,
strong enough in absence of any nnexpected
event to carry in November the election of its candidate and impress its policy in the in-terval npon the existing administration. Still it must not be forgotten that the Republi-cans will be reluctant to retire from power; that any eignal euccess may once more place them in the ascendant, and, if they should deem a peace policy nudesirable, they will enjoy all the advantages of actual office in maintaining the opposite policy.

The Herald thinks that even if Mr. Lincoln ehould be the second time chosen President the attitude of the Demacratic party encour-

ages hope; that, in the present temper of the people, even the Republicans will hesitate ere they make the fatal plunge luto another war. The Morning Post, a government organ, says the Sonthern Confederacy is now and has been since the commencement of the war as independent a people as the Northern conhe hatereneer a people as the Northern characteristic, and nothing remains for the latter but to recognize, with what grace it may, the political nuity of the new republic.

Parls bourse on the 13th was lunctive Reutes closed at 667 75c after the sitting of the Peace Conference held in Vienna on the

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Sept. 23, 1864. CAUSES DECIDED.

Sullivan ve Foster et al. Todd; affirmed. Goodman ve Boren, &c., Todd; affirmed. Goodman ve Boren, &c., Todd; affirmed. Libble ve Forter, Jefferson County Court; affirmed. Clubble ve Forter, Jefferson County Court; affirmed. Cerna ve Stednian, Larne, reverse, Kratz & Heilman ve Finch & Kenndy, Mahlenburg; ORDESS.

Copper's Cooper's adm'r, Marion; molion of appel-ee sustained and appeal dismissed. Etinson's ex'r vs Grubb's adm'r, Grayson; cross ap-seal granted, ranted, an et al vs Googhegan et al, Hardin; death of specifies arggested.
Sherrod & Johnson vs Murphy et al, Christian; connued
McQuery vs Griffen et ux, Christian;
Barren eadm'r vs Landes, Christian;
Rawlin's ex'r sv Landes, Christian;
Radkerd vs Chamberlin, Christian;
Casums et al vs Gray et al., Christian;
were and mil-

ed on briefs.
Smith vs Com'lh, Jefferson; argument concluded
by G A Caldwell for appellant,
chean, &c., vs Fletcher, Hardin; conlinned.
Same vs Ditto, Hardin; conlinued.
Beel's heirs vs Wright, &c., Larue; submilled on

Oriens the Greece was Adams Express Co. Hardin; argued by Wilter mith for appellant, and cause submitted. eypoiant, and came submitted.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23, 1851.

EVENING SASSIDM.

Slingen's executor vs. Grubbe's administrator, &c.,

Grayen; argued by Winter Smith for appolloss, and
came sul matted.

GAUSES DECIPED. Sept 21, 1361. Weiker vs. Pavia, Hardin; aftirmed. Anderson, McLean, & Co., vs. same, Hardin; aflongest's administrator vs. Tyler's executor, Lou. hancery; affirmed. Politinger vs. Miller, sams; reversed.

Politager vs. Miller, sams; reversed, on pass.

Salice, &c., vs. Stewart, et al., Gran1;
Landadale's executor vs. Beatl, &c., Bullill; petitions for rehearing filed.

Righter vs. Forrester, Bourbon; continued.

Finity's executor vs. Heeler, Christian; veneble vs. bmith's executors, Christian; Tayler vs. Brown, &c., Ohlo; Quisenberry vs. Quisenberry, Ohlo; Byan's executor vs. Thompson, Christian; were nbuilted on briefs.

Fanagron, Sept. 26, 1844.

FRANKFORF, Sopt. 26, 1844. oung vs Irvine et al, Hardin; petition for rehear Young vs Itvine et al, Nicholas; molion for rehearing overruled.

Dazy vs Killium et al, Nicholas; molion by appellees
to set aside order of hearing and indigment.

Emyser vs Warren & Oc., Jeforson; petilion for rehearing field arren & Oc., Jeforson; petilion for rehearing field process.

Clarke: oontinued.

Bush vs Poston, Clarke:
Price vs Caperton, Clarke;
Price vs Caperton, Clarke;
Butler vs Kennick, clarke; were submilled en
bricks.

FRANKIOAT, Sopl. 27, 1364.

CATSES DECIDED. Carman wealth vs Roberts, Ac, Henry; affirmed, Same vs Wood, Mnrry, &c., Kenlon; affirmed. Farris vs Shumale, &c., Madison; affirmed. Farris vs Shumale, &c., Madison; affirmed. Unleatherry vs Quisenberry, Ohio; affirmed. Venable vs Emulis ; acculors, christian; reversed. Huttl vs Fillian, Lon, Chan; reversed. Provide on Ln vs B = stellux, Macon; appeal No. I affirmed; eppeal No. 2 reversed.

Prewitt &c. vs Hitcks &c., Henderson; reversed.

Lte, L. A. vs Lucy A. Lee, Daviss; reversed. Lte, L. A. vs Lucy as Southers.
Dayy vs Killam, do., Nicholas; order of hearing tradement sel aside and reheating granted for

nd judgment sel aside and reheating granted for citierm.
Mitche letux vs Shader, Daviese; centiumed.
Desheng vs Huffman, Montgomer;
Wilsins vs Stillvan, Woodford;
Ware vs Wilson, Montgomer;
Manpin'e et'r vs Wood, &c, Bath;
Thomseon vs Weeke et us, Scott;
Lomica & Kowlan vs Betts, Scott;
were & Kowlan vs Betts, Scott; n bries. Lucies k'r vs Boswell, Harrison; same vs Boswell's admir, Harrison; death of appel an; suggested and continues,

is pecial Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. LETTER FROM NEUTRAL GROUND.

ROUGH AND READY, GA , Sept. 21, 1861, Three days ago I was induced, much agains my inclination, to visit this place; and for three long days have I patiently suffered the evil effects of my imprudent conduct. This station was selected by Generals Sherman and Hord as a place maner and convenient tion was selected by Generals Sherm d Hord as a place proper and conveni-transter families and furniture from Atlan the interior of the Southern Conf leracy. It cannot properly be termed reliway station—especially when one is think-ing of the North, and Northern railroads. There are three miserably old frame cottages all of which stand on the east alde of the track, and at considerable distances apart. There is no depot bnilding, nor anything which could possibly be used as such. In the age furthest sonth the headquarters of the this direction, and immediately in the rear the dwelling, is established the camp of one hundred Confederate soldiers. The compander of these men, who is also the true cfficer, is Col. Auderson, of the 8th Tennessee infantry. Col. Anderson is said to be a geutle-man in almost every sense of the term. Per-haps the only defect in his character arises from the unfortunate connection he majurains with the rebel army. North of these buildings, and perhaps a little to the east, is the camp and headquarters of Colonel Catterson, of the 97th Indiana, who represents the United States in appropriate property of the camp and appropriate property of the pro States in superintending and assisting in the transfer of the citizens. Colonel Catterson prefers his tent to the poor shelter which one of these decayed roofs could afford him, and no dcubt is the gainer by such a choice. END OF THE TRUCE.

This evening at dark all regular proceedings, such as have been conducted here during the past ten days, will be terminated. The efficers and coldiers who have endured the monotony of such a life will gladly and willingly return to their proper places, and on any other like occasion, when ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service, will accept the responsible post with great hesitation and caution. Colonel Catterson is also ready making preparations for his return to camp at the time specified in his orders. BEBEL BAD FAITH.

Special arrangements having been made by the commanders of the respective armies, dur-ing the progress of this truce, a large number of rebel prisoners came down to Rough and Ready on the 19th, for the purpose of being exchanged for an equal number of Union prisoners. Among the former was General Goran, who was captured at Jor eeboro. This officer was considered an equivalent for Gan. Stoneman, who was taken prisoner near Ma-Stoneman, who was taken prisoner near Ma-con. But the rebels, after getting possession of their officer, coolly informed Msj. Warner, the efficer appointed by Sherman to conduct the exchange, that, though Hood had indeed agreed to deliver up Stoneman on the presentation of Goran, yet Bragg had decided that no special exchanges would be permitted; and bad enforced such a decision. Goran, as well as other officers, was passed south, and, in return for them, we received private soldiers. exclusively. Such conduct on the part of the che's is on a par with many other despicable acts which they have performed

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS When the train arrived bearing the rebe

leoners from Atlanta, they were permitted leave the close and crowded cars, and form thin their chade. They were all healthy oking, well dressed soldiers, each bearing is blanket, knapsack, and a supply of food bey sat upon the ground and cracked thei oke, related their anecdotes, and indiged u their brisk conversation with entire free-tom and conteutment. Guards accompanied all who desired to fill their canteens at the spring, or to converse with any one present bose acquaintance they chanced to enjoy After a few miuntes thus spent, and while the proper officers were arranging the necessary papers, and observing the proper forms connected with so important a transaction, the announcement was made to the rebel prisonwere three or the rebels on longer. They were three or the camp of the rebels by rebel soldiers. This was about three o'clock P. M. A few minnies after the departure of the rebels our boys were ushered into our presence, and truly it did re-quire some ushering, notwithstanding their quire some usbering, notwithstanding their eggeness to advance toward their friends. The first remerk I heard from any one of them, when they came within speaking distance, was, "Have you brought us anything good to eat?" They marched past the train, intronned by the cavairy guard which accompanied thems, and were or dered into an open field on the west side of the railroad. The guard numbered one bundred and fifty men. They galloped in every directions, giving their orders to their prisoners, and flually formed around them in a hellow square. Our poor fellows were obliged to remain in this situation nutil dark. The sun shone with fierce warmth, and their already weakened and exhausted frames suffered one last act of cruelty from the enemy before frieuds could take them up care. snifered one last act of cruelty from the enemy before friends could take them up carefully and tenderly nnrse them. Of over seven bandred men brought to us, at least three-fourths of them had no shoes, one-half no hats or coats, and, with the exception of about twenty-five men, the whols number of them were entirely destitute of blankets or haversacks. These articles the rebels had stolen from them sand them had seen from them

stolen from them, and they had no means by which a treeh shpply could be obtained. It was expected that a fresh supply of pris-oners would be brought to us from Anderoners would be bronght to us from Andersonville, but none came. On the 20th, as well so no the day previous, the State roads were lined with ambulauces and wagous, all making for the common point, from which they were permitted to pass through the lines. Several ladies came through from the South, with the intention of going North. They bronght with them their children They bronght with them their children and servanis. Their names are as fo'llows: Mary E. Childrens, five children and two servants; Mary Madda, three children and three servants; Miss Eliza Crothwait, Miss Alice Hord, Mrs. Betty Madda, Mrs. And Deal, Panline Ham, and Mrs. F. Hoton. I have been informed that one of these iadies is the wife of Brigadier General Manna, who came with them as far as Rough and Ready. This officer has been temporarily in command of Cheatam's division. I learn that Mrs Manna is a cousin of General Hood, of Kentneky, and that it is the intention of the party to and that it is the intention of the party make that State their home for the future. meke that State their home for the future.
On the 21st it was the general impression that five hundred prisoners would be given into our change by the rebels, and this impression prevailed until about half-past 4 P. M., when, instead of five hundred, only ten poor fellows were led forward. Their hollow cheeks and brilliant eyes told too plainly of the depth of enffering, privation, and disease—of the grawing of hunger, and the extremity of distress: but their spirits were not broken, their trees: but their spirits were not broken, their trese; but their spirits were not broken brave hearts were still hopeful. As they saeeed a group of friends, whose pitying looks old of the condition of their hearis, one of them, with a ghastly smile, observed, "We'll be well again soon, and then we'll have our revenge." Anothe

and then we'll have our revenge." Another said: "I guess we'll hardly pass moster, will we?" None of these ten priseners were over twenty-five years of sge; their forms were straight and soldierly, and they endeavored, but vailly, to adopt that gay, elastic step which had clung to them from childhood. As they passed us, I heard many a mattered curse from the threats of our indignant officers and soldiers, directed toward these whose cruel hearts were steeled against the common and honest feelings of humanity.

ABBEL STY. A BEBEL SPY. A lady who gave her name as Mrs. Meeker, nt who is supposed to be the wife of a rebel General, was brought down here to day nn-der gnard, with instructions from General Thomas to pass her through the lines Imme-diately. The officer to whom the order was

addressed immediately carried the same into execution. She made the passage in safety. ATTEMPT TO EXTEND THE TRUCH. An effort was made by some of the officers interested to continue the trace five days longer, in order that a further exchange of longer, in order that a further exchange or priscures might be effected. It met with partial success, but the station where the truce has been observed will be vacated by beith parties; the white flags will be taken down, and, when an interview is desired by either party with the other, the party desiring it will advance with the usual ceremony.

THE COUNTRY. Between Atlanta and Rough and Ready the country is an improvement npon the fifty miles over which we have last passed. Last spring the crops were planted here as usnal, but of course were never gathered by their owners. The ground is rolling, and is said to be fertile. There is much wood land, though the wood is not valuable nor the trees large. In the vicinity of this place there is much cleared land. Families occupy the dwelling-houses in the country, but the houses are generally as wretchedly built as the families are miserably situated. The hastily constructed earthworks which extend through field and wood, here and there, give evidence that this neighborhood has not escaped entirely the dangers if not the ravages of war. Between Atlanta and Rough and Ready

EASTPOINT Contains but one old dwelling house, and is at the junction of the Montgomery and Respoint and the Macon Railroads. It is formespoint and the Macon Kallroads. It is for-tified; is an important place; and is held by Gen. Howard. Quite anomber of officers are going north on short furlough. I learn that Mej. Gen. Logan, of the 15th A. C., goes to-morrow. He has done valuable service during this campaign.

GARDINER, Mr., Sept. 23.
Official returns from 475 towns, cities, and plantations, or nearly the whole vote of the State, foot np: Corry (Republican). 62,387; Howard (Democrat), 46,476; majority for Corry, 15,935. Another vote in the same towns stood: Corry, 67,799; Bradbury (Democrat), 50,233; majority for Corry, 17,566. The vote on the constitutional amendment allowing soldiers absent in the field to vote stands: In favor. 64,430; against, 19,127. In favor, 64 430; against, 19,127.

- The situation be-the force under Rouseeau cannot much longer be delayed. Sherman's railroad communications have already been seriously damaged, and, If Forrest is not soon defeated and driven from Tennessee, the injury to the railroads will prove almost incalculable, and may result lu much embarrassment to our army. Rousscan is manceuvring his command with the cention and skill of an experienced General, and presents a bold front to the invading force. Forrest seems to fear him, as he does not appear to be eager for battle lf he does not attack our position to-day, Gen. Roueseau, in order to prevent him from wholly destroying the railroads. will be forced to attack the rebal General. It is believed that Sherman's army is in motion, and the movement ultimately will compel Forrest speedily to withdraw from Tennessee. Sherman, as we understand it is not detaching a force to look after his rear, but has concentrated his entire command for a bold advance and an eagle-like swoop down noon the army under Hood. The blow will be merked with despatch, and, it is believed, will prove decisive. Telegraphic communication has been destroyed with Atlanta, and we have no direct advices from there. When communication shall be restored we will feel much surprised if the news of another glorious victory is not flashed over the wires. Meanwhile, we shall watch the movements of Rougecan and Forrest with anxious inter-

JESSE FUBNISHES A SUBSTITUTE.-We understand that Jesse, as soon as he saw a notice in the papers to the effect that he had been drafted, sent an able-bodied negro man to report to the anthorities of Owen county, to be enlisted into the army as his substitute. We are not informed whether or not the contraband was accepted and his name entered upon the army rolls as Jesse's acknowledged representative in the Union ranks. We presume not. If all of the drafted men will be as prompt in reporting themselves for duty, or ln fornishlng substitutes to take their places as the guerilla Jesse has been, the Board of Enrolmeut will have but little trouble ln putting Kentucky's lull quots into the field. If Jesse had furnished a white enbatitute instead of a black one, no doubt, the anthorities would have been much more obliged to him. Let him send in one of the white members of his gang of ragmuffins to take his place in the Union ranks, then we will believe that he is sincere in his intentions and intends no RALLY, FREEMEN, TO YOUR mockey, or withering sarcasm by the promockery, or withering sarcasm by the proceeding. We will not, by any means, agree to be responsable for the safety of the scenadrel's neck in such an emergeucy; we will simply express our belief that Jesse is sincere in his intentions.

A VERY LARGE STRAW .- The 16th New York heavy artillery, the largest regiment in the service, numbering three thonsand men, commanded by Colonel Morrison, are nnanimous for McClellan and Pendleton. A gentlemsn of reliability, visiting their camp not long since, was told by them that they had not been pald since they had been in the service, which is ten months. They think, however, that they will be paid just before the election; but they are determined to stand firm, and not be bribed by receiving their just pay to vote against their principles.

Some sanguine "copperhead," on the steamboat Bragg, during a recent trip up the Cheat River, proposed a trial vote on the Presidency. The McClellan men were asked to go to the starboard guard and the Lincolnites to the larboard. There was such a rush to the larboard that the boat was thrown on her beam ends, and all the passengers and crew were precipitated into the river. This Item we give for the satisfaction of the abolition press as "a straw," through which

they may imbibe some consolation. The celebrated Stonewall Brigade (reb.1), which was recruited in the Shenandosh Valley, and composed principally of the sous of wealthy planters residing in the neigh harhood of Winchester, Strasburg, Harriso burg, and Stannton, was completely annihilated in the fight of last Monday. The brigade, which had dwindled down from five thousand to less than one thousand, was all either killed or captured. Secessionis's say that this brigade has absorbed, since the war bagnn, over eight thousand recruits.

FIGHT NEAR HENDERSON .- The Evansvil'e Jonrnal learns from good anthority that a sharp little skirmish took place Monday morning a few miles from Henderson, between the colored troops and a band of guerilla thieves prowling in that vlclnity, which resulted in the ront of the gnerilias, with the loss of two killed and several wounded. Several horses were captured by the colored troops, and one or two gnns. None of Uncle Sam's boys were injured.

A report was in circulation yesterday that bills are posted up at several places in the vicinity of Taylorsville, calling npon the drafted men of that county to report to the gnerilla leader Jack Allen for dnty. Jack offers them protection, and threatens to conscript them if they do not voluntarily come forward and join his robber band. L. D. PEARSON, UNDERTAKER

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.
Owing to the cutting of the telegraph wires, nothing has been heard to day of Gen. Rons. seen or his command. It is believed, however, that a desperate battle for the possession of Palask has occurred, or may even now be progressing. The rebel force, according to the latest styices, had advanced its lines, preparatory to an early stack upon our troops to-day. The factof the wires being cut induces the belief that there are parties of rebals in the rear

of Ronsean's force.

The wires on the Chattanooga road were also down below Tullahoma, but have since been repaired, working through.

Forrest's policy is to damage both railroads to the front. The amount of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad already destroyed will require several weeks to put in running order.
Four o' Clock, P. M.—A contier has just arrived from Gen. Roussean with despatches to
the effect, that, during the night, Forrest withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Paaski, and is believed to have crossed the Chattancoga Railroad. Rousseau reports the rebel loes during yesterday's fighting at 200. Some 200 prisoners were also captured. There is a small rebel force at Lynnville. The Colonel commanding at Columbia telegraphs that small detechments of rebels are near Columbia, intending to strike the rail-road between there and Nashville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 25. September 25. Qulet still prevails in front of Petersburg, bruken only by usual picket-firing and occasional artillery duels, the affect of which to consume a large quantity of powder. A great

deal of heavy firing was heard yesterday and to-day in the direction of James river, and is apposed to be from gnnboats.

A large body of rebel cavalry is reported this afterneon to be moving on our left. If so, their object has not yet been developed. There was three spice arrested within our lines yesterday, and evidence has been obtained which is said to be strong enough to convict then. Two citizens have also been arrested on the charge of giving aid and compute to rabble. ort to rebels.

An order has been issued that officers who

have served three years may be mustered out of the service, the time during which they may have served as prisoners not being counted. Sr. Louis, Sept. 23, Mr. Burns, the telegraph operator who left Pilot Knob in disguise yesterday noon, and arrived at De Soto to-day, reports that Gen. Ewing has concentrated his troops, and the rebels have occupied the town and plundered rebels have occupied the town and pinnedered all the stores and houses. No Government property was captured. General Ewing had planted a battery on Shepherd Mountain, and was throwing shell into the fort, doing some

A Federal force under Oclonel Mills was

A Federal force under Colonel Mills was at acked at Mineral Point last night by a large force of ribils. The enemy was repulsed, but our troops subsequently withdrew to De Soto. Potosi was captured by the rebels last night. General Smith's headquarters are still at De Soto, where he is receiving relationements. General Ewing was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the rebels out his communication before he could get away.

General Blair, who is home en sick leave, tendered his services to General Busercana totendered his services to General Bosecrana to-day, and was directed to assist in the organi-zation of the millita. The millita, about twelve thousand strong, are nader arms, which, with the independent citisens, will make quite a formidely and the strong that the strong the strong that the strong th

make quite a formidable force.

MARKIND.

THE GREAT

In this city on the 24th Inst., Mrs. Engagers wix, and 40 years, daught r of John Michaelge, q., of Clasksville, Tennessee, Died, at Jeffersontown, September 1sth, Willis, so of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Senienney.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Genuina Preparations

> "HEROTA" TOLERY AS THE STREET," HULMBOLD'S HITRACT BARRAPARESAL ESLABOLD'S INPROVED SASS-WARD

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DEOPSICAL SWELLINGS, PER

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pation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse. MOSTER'S SKIWOLLOS KET ETIW CECKETYL Indisportion to Exertion.
Loss of Homory,
Weak Nerves,
Eerror of Disease,
Cinness of Vision,
Cinversal Leastines of the
Muscular System,
Eot Hands,
Drynom of the Skin,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, where to medicine invariably removes, soon follow IMPOTENCE, PATUITE, EPILEPTIC FOR

IRSARITY AND CONSUMPTION : Easy are aware of the cause of their ruflering, none will confess. The records of the innene Asys and the melianchely deathe by Compumption, I ample witness to the truth of the assertion. THE CONSTITUTION, ORGE AND COME WERE

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It encous frequent deetrs, and gives strength Urbanes, the object removing obstructions, prevents and curing Strictures of the Urstine, allering pe and inflammation, so frequent in this class of General aspecting Policy Out. Business. Thousands upon Thousands

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the lands of said decedent, consisting of four beparase
tractured to the said on the following the said of the said on the following the said on the said said the said said will be
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required of the prichaers, and said recessary out-buildings; under
said fand lying between the Perryville and said materiae
and it is in every sense a desirable place for a home,
said land lying between the Perryville and Maxville
intupite roads, and adjoins the forst, lies on the
north side of the Maxville throughs, containing about
it's acres, is mader good fonce, well this benefit had
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site, and is fully walered with never-failing springs.
The land is as the and fertile saary land in Kantucky.
The third tract is known as the Taylor tract, and
contains about 100 acres of asilondid land, under good
fence, well watered, and which adjoins the hist-meantioned tract. It is also in proved; with affine, condartable, howed bog house, is well timbered, and is a destrable place.

The fourth tract is unimproved tand, situated at the
termitum of the Maxville lumpite, contains about 10
acres, is very heavily timbered, with lives of fine
quality for halo of lauser, is well watered; the hand to
of good quality, and presents to every one a line opprichally for a valunched, in which watered, the land
water almost in a stone's throw thereof, chanacter of the neighborhood surrounding, togather
with he unsurpassed fertilly of the sod, reader with an any neverof

Also, at the same time and place, I will self

FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGGO SLAVES.
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8. 8. MOFATEIDGE.
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